

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## PRINCE OF WALES OPENS SESSIONS OF ADVERTISING MEN

Great Convention of Publicity Experts From All Over the Globe Begins at Wembley

## SESSION A "RIALTO OF WORLD MARKETS"

Lord Burnham, as Presiding Officer, Pays Americans Warm Tribute—Frank B. Kellogg Speaker

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

WEMBLEY, July 14.—The international advertising convention was opened this morning by the Prince of Wales in the great conference hall at Wembley before a large assemblage of delegates. The musical program just prior to the proceedings was opened with the Star-Spangled Banner in honor of the great contingent of American advertising men and women. The Prince of Wales, Frank B. Kellogg, the American Ambassador, J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary and Viscount Burnham, who was chairman of the opening session, and many other notable convention figures received tremendous ovations.

The Prince, wearing a convention badge bearing the slogan, "Truth in Advertising" and extending a hearty welcome to all the delegates, said he hoped that during the sessions many lasting friendships would be formed. Such friendships would help to fulfill the true aim of every national convention, namely, permanently to increase international accord.

Mr. Kellogg said he felt he was not trespassing on British rights when he extended a welcome to the delegates, for, said he, "I know what a British welcome is. I am greatly indebted to the English people and the press for the splendid and generous receptions I have received in Great Britain. You will be equally indebted." Mr. Kellogg spoke of the forthcoming allied conference, saying he believed that the greatest economic problem which confronts Europe for generations would be solved.

Chairman Lord Burnham, welcoming delegates, said in part:

"This is much more than an advertising convention. It is the 'Rialto' of the world's markets. You come from all quarters of the globe and yours is a trade wind that blows everybody good. Advertising is not the driving wheel of the industrial machine but it is undoubtedly its lubricating box which is the most effective advertisement that advertising can have. It is indeed proof of America's fellowship and sympathy that she has sent so large a contingent of leading citizens and business men, and we accept the compliment in the gracious spirit in which it is paid.

"Sir Charles Higham, head of great London publicity house of that name, who addresses the convention this afternoon on 'The Future of Advertising,' interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, said he is more than ever proud today he is advertising man. He said:

"The great future for our calling far beyond that of trade, valuable as that is. It is a fact that advertising has so cheapened the cost of production that what were once luxuries are now everyday necessities. The film is an educational power and so wireless. Both are in their infancy but in spite of their present control, the world newspaper and periodical will remain the quickest and cheapest effective means of reaching the greatest number of people in the shortest space of time.

Collective advertising is what I see for the future. Just as makers of some good food product set out to educate the public regarding its value, so some day motor car manufacturers will tell of the advantages of riding in the open air rather than tell them to buy any particular make of car. The result will be that they will do more business at less cost, and be able to pay higher wages.

"Truth in advertising is the only thing. It pays a man who uses it or man or woman who writes it. I believe that this meeting of advertising men will have far-reaching effects. We must teach the towns the necessity for advertising the towns' virtues; we must teach the Government that the only proper way to do this is to teach the people how and why they are governed. Advertising can do more to bring about world peace than any other method I can think of.

Yesterday the first official function after the opening reception at Albert Hall was the luncheon given by the London women to the American women. Among those present were Duchess Atholl, Viscountess Rhonda, Jane Martin, Helen Waldo, Miss M. J. Low, Miss E. V. Maguire and Minna Hall Simmons. An American woman delegate said to the London representative, "Your English women are splendid and have a marvelous way of expressing themselves." On all sides are heard expressions of approval over the completeness of the arrangements.

## CLOTHING WORKERS ARBITRATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14.—Another step in the settlement of the long-drawn strike of the cloak and suit workers in New York City was taken when a proposed agreement between the manufacturers and the union was submitted to the Governor's Advisory Commission. Representatives of both the employers and the workers attended the conference at Albany, N. Y., where it was arrived at. No final action was taken, however, because two members of the commission were absent. The commission will meet again on Tuesday.

## Coolidge to Be Notified in Continental Hall

Washington, July 14—CEREMONIES notifying President Coolidge of his nomination as the Republican candidate for President will be held between Aug. 7 and 14, it was indicated today at the White House.

William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will arrive here Wednesday for a conference at which final decision will be made as to the date. The ceremonies probably will be held in Memorial Continental Hall.

## FARM GROUPS PLAN BIG GRAIN MERGER

Operation of Five Big Grain Commission Houses to Save Huge Sum, Directors Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Possibility that farmer organizations may be operating a combination of five of the largest grain commission houses in the United States within a short time was seen at headquarters of the American Farm Bureau Federation here following the favorable report of O. F. Bradfute, chairman of the special committee of the federation, which, with other farm organizations, has been investigating the offer made by proprietors of the commission houses.

If the various groups can work out the details in harmony the new corporation may be organized under the co-operative marketing law in Illinois, stock ownership assumed by the farm bodies with the aid of banking interests and the actual management taken over without interruption of operations. Millions of dollars a year are expected to be saved by the combination, which will eliminate expensive duplication of marketing machinery.

Close co-operation is assured between the federation and representatives of the Grange, the American Co-operative Elevator Association, the American Wheat Growers and other producing interests which have been investigating the plan. The company may be capitalized at \$12,000,000. The federation's committee said:

"We favor the undertaking involved, that a farmer-owned and operated co-operative marketing organization be set up, provided that all legal and business details can be satisfactorily worked out and agreed upon, it being understood that we continue our deliberations and our conferences with representatives of the various producing interests."

Control of the corporation, it is felt, should reside in a board of directors, representative of all producer interests, the board having usual powers and duties of directors. The A. F. B. F. committee emphasizes the requirement that the properties involved in the proposals shall pass to the new co-operative association with marketable titles and free from all encumbrances or indebtedness.

## "GAS" AT 12 CENTS IN ROCHESTER, N. Y. LOWEST SINCE WAR

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14—Independent gasoline sold at 12 cents a gallon yesterday in the price war in Lake Avenue. A dealer on the east side of the street, who not previously was involved in the controversy, took the initiative and dropped his price to 12 cents a gallon.

There was a steady stream of automobiles into his station.

This is the lowest price at which motor fuel has sold here since before the World War.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—"Gasoline prices are coming down everywhere and the trend will continue," declared L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers Association, the large group of independent dealers, here today.

"There is nothing new in the situation, except that the resistance of more companies is being broken. Of course, nobody likes to take a loss, and it was only natural that the decline should be resisted as long as possible. Lower prices for gasoline, however, are inevitable, as I have pointed out again and again, because of the abundance of crude oil.

Edward Bogardis, assistant to the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, said:

"There is a lot of gasoline price-cutting going on and we are meeting it wherever we find it. The tank wagon price in the Chicago district today is 18 cents a gallon and the service station price is 19 cents. This is unchanged from last week."

## CHAUTAUQUA HONORS SWEDES BY HOLIDAY

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 14 (Special) — Several thousand Swedish-American residents of this section were present here Saturday to take part in the observance of Swedish Day. The program included singing, dancing, and games expressive of the Swedish national character. The chief feature of the day was an address by Judge Harry Olson, chief justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

Chautauqua institution received as guests of honor a number of the persons who came to this region from Sweden 40 or more years ago. Most of the factories in cities such as Jamestown, N. Y., closed Saturday afternoon to allow their Swedish employees to come here.

## BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT HAS NATIONALIZATION PLAN

Cabinet Minister States Beginning Is to Be Made in Direction of the Land—To Be Embodied in Next Budget

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 14—Nationalization suggestions are British Labor's counterblast to Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for the coal mining and land reforms, which continue to attract much attention here. A beginning in the direction of land nationalization is to be embodied in next year's budget, according to a responsible statement by Josiah Wedgwood, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a member of the Cabinet, made to a gathering of agricultural workers here yesterday. The Government's scheme, Mr. Wedgwood said, would "unlock the land for the people," and "undo the mischief caused by the enclosure acts which had reduced workers to slavery." It would also "knock the bottom out of the land market" and "cause prices to drop" so that those who want sites "for brickfields, houses or allotments" may get them at far lower prices than they are now forced to pay.

One of the features of the Government's scheme, Mr. Wedgwood explained, is to be a tax on land values, excluding therefrom all buildings and improvements. Regarding Mr. Lloyd George's coal mine proposals which, it will be remembered, are to nationalize coal royalties and to develop both steam and water-driven electric power from centrally-situated works upon a national scale, Labor is even more outspoken.

Shinwell, secretary for mines, so far as they concern coal mines and electric power have now appeared in the form of a detailed report, and are supported practically unanimously by the Liberal press. Conservative opinion upon them is guarded. Even Mr. Williams, president of the Mining Association in a letter to the press condemns them as a "half-way house," rather than as their authors claim an alternative to nationalization.

The Times of London on the other hand speaking for Conservatives generally admits it is now too late to endeavor to keep the coal industry out of politics. This journal claims, however, that Mr. Lloyd George's scheme is essentially a political one "produced at the chosen moment for the purpose of providing Liberalism (or at least one of the Liberal leaders) with the credit of a constructive program."

## REVERSE POSSIBLE IN MAINE RECOUNT

Result Hinges on Legality of "Homemade" Ballots

AUGUSTA, Me., July 14 (Special)—The official recount of the Maine state primary election will be begun at the State House tomorrow. The ballots from all the cities and towns have been shipped here and have been under guard night and day since their arrival. It is estimated it will take from 10 days to two weeks to complete the task. This was the earliest date at which the Governor and council could start the work.

Whether Frank H. Farrington or Ralph O. Brewster becomes the standard bearer for the Republican party of Maine depends upon the outcome of the recount. Much will hinge upon what is done with the so-called homemade ballots which are alleged to have been used in the northern parts of the State.

It is thought that the Governor and council will allow them to be counted, which probably would result in the question of their legality being taken to the Supreme Court. It also is possible that the Governor and council, acting upon advice from the Attorney-General, of their own accord may throw these ballots out. Between 300 and 400 of these particular ballots are expected.

It is said that some of the homemade ballots were manufactured with a typewriter while others were produced from a regular printing press. Prominent lawyers who have discussed this issue have expressed the opinion that none of these ballots could be counted. They say that it would be a complete violation of the primary law, in that it would be possible to control elections by just such a situation.

In connection with the use of these homemade ballots, there are a number of interesting features. Those who claim that they should be counted urge in support of their position that the printing of them was authorized by Frank W. Ball, Secretary of State, which the Secretary admits. He believed he was right in making this move and no one questions the sincerity and good faith of Mr. Ball; but, nevertheless, the legality of the authorization is in question.

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## AMERICAN FLIERS ARRIVE AT PARIS AMID CELEBRATION

Round-the-World Airmen Given Great Reception as They Land From Strasbourg

PARIS, July 14 (AP)—The American round-the-world fliers arrived here at 4:46 o'clock this afternoon. They arrived at the Le Bourget official air field, escorted by a squadron of French army airplanes in military formation. They were received by Laurent Eynac, Undersecretary of the French Air Ministry.

The first to land was Lieut. Lowell H. Smith. He was so affected by the enthusiasm of his reception that he replied to M. Eynac's greetings only in monosyllables. The other two fliers landed quickly afterward.

These extreme views are only partially shared by the more responsible members of the British Labor Government, which realize the practical difficulties in the way of any such root and branch methods as those advocated by Mr. Shinwell. The last-named, it will be remembered, although parliamentary secretary for mines is not in the Cabinet, and speaks on this occasion for himself alone.

His statement is nevertheless important as indicative of the trend of Labor comment here upon the subject.

Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, so far as they concern coal mines and electric power have now appeared in the form of a detailed report, and are supported practically unanimously by the Liberal press.

Conservative opinion upon them is divided. Even Mr. Williams, president of the Mining Association in a letter to the press condemns them as a "half-way house."

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## NEW ASSURANCES FOR BALKAN PEACE

Conference of Little Entente Called Most Fruitful of All—Bulgaria, However, Suspicious

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, July 14—The Little Entente conference, which closed here on Saturday evening, was notable, as proclaimed in communiques, for the unanimity achieved on all subjects discussed and for the apparent instant agreement to disagree on indeterminate matters, such as the attitude toward Russia and toward Bulgaria's Bessarabian problem.

Particular interest, therefore, was focused on the interview given the foreign press after the conference by M. Nintchitch, Ion Jean Duca, and Eduard Benes, the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, respectively.

Mr. Nintchitch told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the majority of the Jugoslavs favored the recognition of Soviet Russia. He said that Jugoslavia had no aims on Saloniki, and that relations with Bulgaria would be excellent so long as that country respected her international engagements.

Mr. Duca said that the present conference had been the most satisfactory of all the Little Entente conferences, and that he had not expected further support from his colleagues on the Bessarabian issue because when the Little Entente was formed four years ago it was with the understanding that, as a body, it should never have taken a stand inimical to Russia.

With regard to Hungary he denied the truth of the rumor of a special understanding between Rumania and Hungary concerning the granting of special autonomy to Transylvania, but he said that Rumania was prepared to go on the friendliest possible footing with Hungary.

Dr. Benes, in answering the question put by the Monitor representative, said he favored the entry of Germany in the League of Nations, but did not commit himself as to when. He also disclosed a sympathetic attitude toward the recognition of Soviet Russia.

It is the general opinion that the solidarity and prestige of the Little Entente have been strengthened as the result of this conference, the chief purpose of which was to maintain existing treaties and keep peace in central Europe.

By Special Cable

SOFIA, July 14—That the Government apprehends an effort will be made, as the result of the conference of the Little Entente, to take action of repression against Bulgaria, is made evident in an official statement issued by the foreign office. Certain newspapers in the Balkan countries have revived the campaign against Bulgaria, alleging that organized groups in this country are making incursions on Jugoslav, Greek, and Rumanian territory, particularly from Dobruja.

Categorical denial of these charges is issued, combined with an affirmation that the Bulgarian Government has never tolerated the formation on its territory of any band against neighbors of Bulgaria. Much reliance is placed here on the good judgment and statesmanship of the Czechoslovakian Minister. It was recently announced that Bulgaria may enter the Little Entente whenever it pleases, having carried out loyally all the provisions of the treaty of Neuilly.

ANDERSON CASE WILL BE APPEALED AT ONCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—An appeal in behalf of William H. Anderson, formerly state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, who was convicted of forgery in the third degree and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison, is to be presented to the Court of Appeals early next week. It is announced by Charles S. Whitman, Mr. Anderson's attorney. Because the argument on the appeal cannot be heard until the fall term of the court, the appeal is more to obtain vindication for Mr. Anderson than to bring about his early release from prison. At present Mr. Anderson can look forward to release on Dec. 24 next and the court formalities and decision could scarcely be completed much sooner than that time, it is said.

The Christian Science Monitor is for sale on the following news stands in

PORTLAND, ORE.:

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## Farm Housewife Enjoys Her Reading

Survey Shows She Does More Than Woman Living in City

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14 (AP)—Farm housewives generally "express a more philosophical attitude toward life and a greater optimism than do city housewives," and they read more and find greater pleasure in common things. These are among the conclusions drawn from questionnaires circulated among representative housewives of Illinois by the Home-Makers' Section of the Illinois Economics Association. The report notes:

"In general, reading appears more frequently among the farm women than among the town women, that is, their record reading more times a week than their town sisters.

"One woman with nine in the family said, 'I always read one hour each day and sometimes more.' There is little indication as to the type of reading other than the daily papers.

"The Bible appears more often in the reading of the farm than of the town woman. One farm woman reporting on her time put down, 'Looked up some words in the dictionary, wrote some verses to go with a birthday gift, read the Bible and gathered eggs.'

NEW IMMIGRATION SYSTEM PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—A new plan for the admission of immigrants to the United States has been made public here by Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, who will present it to Congress at its next session.

The plan provides that an immigrant should be allowed admittance without regard to the requirements of the census, but that, as a safeguard, he should first be passed upon in his place of residence by a board of Americans who will determine his fitness for American citizenship.

On his arrival in the United States, the plan continues, the immigrant should be assigned by the board to live for a reasonable length of time in some part of the country that the board chooses. This would counteract the present overcrowding in cities.

Compulsory attendance for two years in an Americanization school under Government authority is also recommended.

DEMOCRATS OBTAIN CONFIDENCE OF 'DRYS'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—"The national Democratic convention demonstrated that the United States is dry and it is determined to be dry" is the substance of a statement issued by Arthur C. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. The Democratic candidates, he said, have the confidence of the country in their determination to enforce and uphold the dry law.

Mr. Davis said further: "The Democratic platform like the Republican platform has a law enforcement plank. The wets have been turned down by both parties. The first defeat of the wets at Madison Square Garden came when the beer and wine advocates failed by persuasion, argument, and strategy to insert a wet plank in the platform.

"The second failure came when they were unable to budge the dry delegates from their determination that no wet or nullification candidate could win the nomination."

FARE INCREASE POSTPONED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—A suspension until Nov. 22 of the 20 per cent commutation rate increase on the Long Island Railroad, opposition to which has been made by the Association of Long Island Commuters, has been ordered by the New York City Transit Commission in its offices in Albany. In the interim, the Public Service and the Transit commissions will begin a series of joint public hearings, the first to be held Aug. 5, to determine whether the increase is advisable.

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PAUL H. NIEGEL

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## TAX OF ADMISSION ON 50-CENT THEATER TICKETS ABOLOISHED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—A tax on admissions to theaters and amusement places should not be paid when the admission price is 50 cents or less, according to revised regulations soon to be issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Therefore, patrons of theaters and other amusement places have the right to refuse payment of the tax in the event such a charge is inadvertently made.

It is the apparent intent of Congress to levy a tax on the whole admission when the charge is more than 50 cents, the new regulations point out, but the tax does not apply under any circumstances where the charge is that amount or less. Experts of the bureau have been engaged in formulating the regulations covering all provisions of the law which will probably be completed within the next 30 days.

Theaters and amusement places having stocks of tickets on hand bearing the old admission rate are allowed until Sept. 1 to dispose of these tickets and obtain a new supply bearing rates in compliance with the new regulations. The old tickets must be destroyed, or they may be "overprinted" or stamped plainly with the new amounts.

Indirect reports of some places continuing the collection of the tax on admissions of 50 cents or less since the repeal became effective, July 2, have come to the Bureau.

PRESS AND PUBLIC OF KENTUCKY LAUD DAVIS CANDIDACY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11 (Special Correspondence)—Louisville and Kentucky Democrats hail the nomination of John W. Davis as "the best possible choice" the convention could have made. Interviews with leading citizens are productive of such expressions as "strong man," "happy selection," and "equipped candidate." Lawyers, bankers, ministers of the gospel, business men, clubwomen and educators of both parties numbering about 200, interviewed by the local press, are enthusiastic with their praise.

The Courier-Journal in an editorial said: "It seems almost too good to be true . . . after two weeks of storm and strife." "As to the platform," it adds, "that was love's labor lost. John W. Davis's platform will be John W. Davis." There also is praise for Charles W. Bryan, especially among veteran Democrats who followed his brother, the Commoner, and he appears not so well known among the mass of the voters. Mr. Davis is known personally in Louisville.

FUNDS TO BE ASKED FOR CHINESE SCHOOL

NEW YORK, July 14—Chung Wing Kwong, associate president of Canton Christian College in Canton, China, left San Francisco Saturday for a trip of two months in South America, where he goes to solicit support for the agricultural department of the college from wealthy Chinese merchants and planters in Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

Mr. Chung is accompanied by Koo Kwei Pan, son of one of the prominent Chinese families in Peru. If political conditions permit, on their return to America they hope to pass a month in Mexico.

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## CONNECTICUT DRIES REPORT BIG GAINS

Credit Progress to Jail Terms, Efficient Coast Guard and Supreme Court Decision

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14 (Special)—The first half of this year saw "a very marked improvement" in law enforcement in Connecticut, according to federal officers and prohibition leaders. Moreover they are confident that the succeeding months will be even better.

James E. Wheeler, chief federal prohibition enforcement agent for Connecticut, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, attributes this improvement to four things: First, fine co-operation between the federal and state enforcement officers; second, imposition of severe jail sentences; third, efficiency of the coast guard in rounding up rum-runners and smugglers, and fourth, a decision of the state Supreme Court holding the transportation of denatured alcohol in large quantities to be unlawful.

The co-operation between the state and federal officers has closed up loopholes in the law enforcement net, while the imposition of severe jail sentences has operated to reduce the number of violations of the law and encourage police and other enforcement officers. In six months the coast guard operating out of New London captured more than 30 boats, arrested about 75 men, and seized liquor worth \$1,000,000.

The Supreme Court decision in the denatured alcohol test case has resulted in a decided decrease in such transportation cases in the courts. It is pointed out that while the case was pending in the Supreme Court a number of similar cases were transferred from the state courts to the Federal Court, but after the Supreme Court handed down its decision, the cases were transferred to the state courts for trial. But the defendants promptly pleaded guilty and received heavy sentences. Mr. Wheeler said:

Connecticut has been marked off as a wet spot on the map of the country, but my observation has found no justification for this. Incidentally, I went to the recent boat races and made it a point to see what extent, if any, there was drinking. There was not so far as I could see, and let you hear many people say, liquor is freely consumed on such occasions.

To Mr. Wheeler's list of causes of the greatly improved enforcement situation in the State, the Rev. Harry E. Olcott, field superintendent of the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League, adds the application of the "padlock" provision of the Volstead Act. The Rev. Mr. Olcott said:

The situation is getting better right along, particularly in the states. I do not say that the situation is 100 per cent perfect and that there is no further room for improvement. But it is vastly better than it was at the same time a year ago, the police and constables are more inclined to do their duty, and there are also indications that people who have not heretofore been in sympathy with prohibition enforcement are today taking an interest in law enforcement to an extent not noticeable a year ago.

## MANY FACTORIES WORK PART TIME

Few New England Plants Closed but Many Workmen Unemployed

Few factories are closed at this time among the many industrial plants of New England, according to the report of Charles R. Brown, New England director of the United States Department of Labor. Many plants, however, are operating only part time, according to Mr. Brown, with the result that there is a surplus of workers unable to find employment.

An outline of conditions according to state is as follows:

Massachusetts—While a few factories in this state are closed, practically all iron and steel plants are on part time schedules, causing a surplus of workers unable to obtain employment in other lines. Paper mills and shirt manufacturing industries are working overtime. Building operations continue active and these tradesmen are well employed.

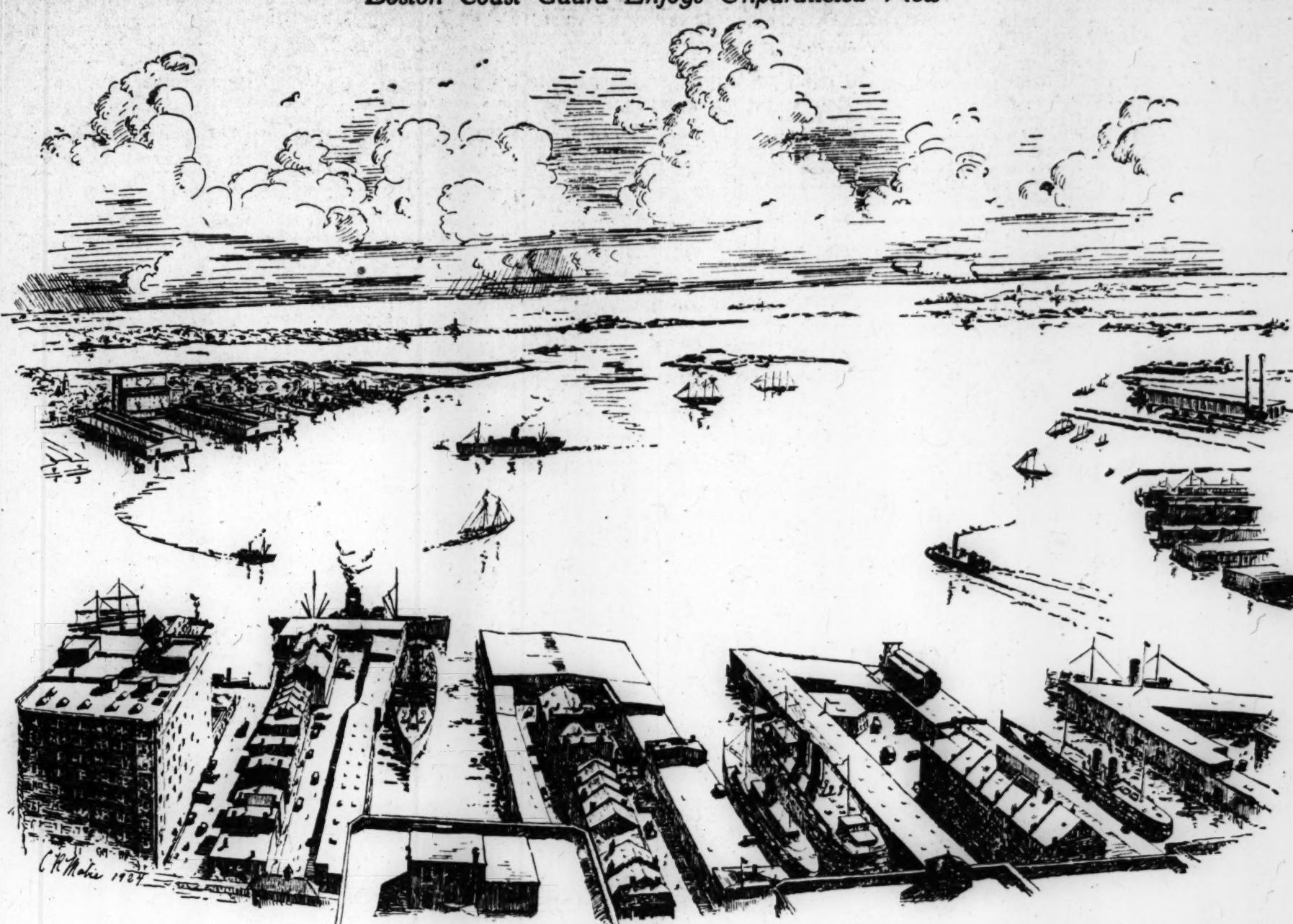
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Practically all factories are running, textile mills and shoe plants working on part time schedules and labor released is unable to procure work in other lines. Woolen, printing and electric cable industries are working overtime in certain sections of the State. Building operations provide employment for a large number of craftsmen.

VERMONT—While nearly all plants are operating, most of them are on part time schedules and a surplus of workers is reported in the textile, woolen, rayon, soap and metal tool industries. Railroad road shops and machine tool industries are working on a part time basis. Highway construction and building activities furnish employment for a large number of craftsmen. Shortage of farm help reported in some sections of the State.

MAINE—In certain sections of this State textile mills and shoe factories are closed, while a large number of industrial plants are running on part time schedules. There is a surplus of workers who are unable to procure employment. Building program is quite active and affords employment to a large number of tradesmen. The supply of farm help is reported sufficient to meet demands throughout the State.

RHODE ISLAND—Practically all plants in this State are operating but many are on part time schedules. The surest jewelery, machinery and textile workers are unable to find employment in other lines. Building construction provides employment for a large number of tradesmen and many skilled machinists are finding employment at the naval torpedo station. Scarcity of farm help reported in the State.

CONNECTICUT—There was some slowing up of industrial employment throughout this state during June. While practically all plants are running, a number of textile mills and machine plants are working on a part time basis and the thread and velvet industries are operating on a four-day week schedule. The textile workers are unable to procure employment in other lines. Building activities provide employment for a great many craftsmen. Tobacco industry is employing a large number of farm laborers with the supply about equal to the demand at the present time.



The Coast Guard, Monarch of All, Overlooks Its Territory From the Fourteenth Floor of the Custom House Tower in Boston. The Vista Thus Afforded Is Unequaled by Any of the Other Headquarters of the Federal Service in America

## Boston Coast Guard Surveys Its Vast Domain From Customs Tower

### Sweeping View From Fourteenth-Story Headquarters Is Unequaled in Any Other District of the Service

Since the Custom House Tower was built Boston has had a new sky line. Above the low, tarnished red and steel gray and soft green beauty of the old city it is an ivory finger pointing through the gray-blue smokes of industry to the sharper blue of the sky. Rainy weather, a rain-dark column lifting proudly to stormy skies. Most notably the tower changes the city for the mariner, easing gracefully from inside seas. And, as is fitting, the coast guard headquarters, headquarters of the most active of peace-time seamen, look down from the fourteenth floor of this tall tower—like some older campanile in Venice—upon a greater area of the district of which they are the center than do any other coast guard headquarters in the United States.

In New York, for instance, the service has its home in the Barge Office, where it is presided over by Capt. W. E. Jacobs, as in Boston it is in charge of Capt. Preston H. Utherro. The Barge Office is at the foot of Whitehall Street, and for the most part the windows have purely city outlook. Rumbling, speeding express trucks, hucksters trundling away their barrows from the great markets, the ceaseless jangle and shriek of the city's core.

There is a reach of the harbor in view—precious scraps of lapid and malachite—but in view only for those who always look unerringly for the sea. Halfway to Staten Island the outlook sweeps and reaches the Statue of Liberty in its sector of the circle. But no view can be had either up the East River or up the green-walled magnificence of the Hudson. About the Barge Office drum and roar the deeper chants of the city, with the sense of the sea far absent from those housed in its gloomy, red-balanced interior yet who have such important business with it.

**Office Established in 1913**

Boston headquarters and those in New York and San Francisco were established coincidentally in 1913, when for the first time the Government changed the rule that it and the captains of the coast guard ships were the only local points of authority. With that change came the establishment of the divisional headquarters. Now there are more than these three; there are also Norfolk, Key West, Seattle, Sault Ste. Marie. Key West is the most recently set up, a station not especially sought after, in its isolation from social contact, by officers of the coast guard. Latitude only 24° north, lying almost on the tropic of Cancer, the office at Key West overlooks the cobalt of Key West Bay on the Gulf of Mexico, from Northwest Lighthouse to the scintillant point of the lighthouse on Sand Key. In the city back of the harbor there are the bright white houses of the south, and the pallid smoke of jasmine and almond trees in bloom. In Key West the oleander grows to be a tree. Key West also has what is supposed to be the only banyan tree growing outdoors in the United States. But from the windows where the coast guard officers are, the arc of its territory is limited. So it is again at San Francisco.

In the Custom House Building at San Francisco, four blocks west of teeming Market Street near California and Battery streets, the offices are on the third floor of a four-story building. Thus past the pale gold flats of Jeffries Point where the sun touches to liquid silver the trembling wings of airplanes. Past Winthrop, with its stand-point of pewter gray cresting the rise and its rim of inner beach thickly littered with curious smooth, round stones, and its gray satin Shore Drive with the iron fences that so hardly withstand the ferocious surfs of winter. Nahant, a mere line in the distance, but peculiarly important to mariners partly because of the scraps of magnetite hidden somewhere a few hundred feet from shore.

Down past Fort Independence, terraced in fresh emerald and fortressed

in platinum stone. On a clear day from the coast guard office windows it is possible to look down as far as Scituate and to see quite clearly nearly the whole sweep of territory over which the coast guard officers must watch.

The other way to see the territory is to go aboard the Mackinac at the arrangement of Captain Utherro. The crew has 11 men and a commanding officer, one Captain Jensen, who has had 20 years in the service, 15 of which were spent on the Portland station. The Mackinac is a 110-foot boat, with a 150 tonnage and looks lean and reliable with its trim white sides and its ochre stack and red lined funnels. One steps carefully past the heap of wide-eyed black kittens lying huddled on the wharf side where they and their ebony mother have adopted the crew as one admirably suited to look after them, and clammers over a leisurely covering of the territory.

Up to the Navy Yard, past the mouth of the Mystic River, down past the East Boston docks where a half dozen lumbering giants of coastwise shipping are tied up. Watching the swift upward rush of an airplane from Jeffries Point that is lost almost immediately in the flawless blue of the upper air. Past the tattered, cheerful squatters' community on an island owned but not bothered about by the Government. Down the harbor past Point Shirley and Deer Island with its sprawling red buildings, their pale green roofs touched wonderfully by the sun. Off Deer Island the hapless Nereus, reminder of a notable day in shipbuilding, takes its sensational sea voyage at anchor, with no one aboard but a handful of guards to see to its safety as property.

It is leisurely progress and it gives a wholly different aspect to the territory overlooked from those high windows in the tower. But it is a progress which emphasizes the quietude with which the coast guard goes about its business. The Mackinac puts customs inspectors aboard incoming ships. It goes out each morning, if no ships are coming in, to travel over its own district. It transacts, by watchful waiting upon the harbor traffic, the fundamental business of the coast guard and property" on the seas. It does so with no particular evidence of haste and certainly none of confusion. Down in the cabin, two boys with tarnished ruddy hair and skins similar in color to the mahogany inlaid wheel, hum in rhythm with a jazz record on a little Victrola. Clear up forward in the very corner of the prow, between two round holes, curls the ship's dog, comically asleep. At the low rail another boy industriously scrubs his dungarees with a good old-fashioned scrubbing brush.

Shortly the new destroyers assigned to the Boston district for the new campaign against the illicit liquor traffic along the New England coast will be here. They were due July 1 and are expected daily. The coast guard is about to enter upon the most strenuous campaign of its peace-time work. Captain Jensen will doubtless command one of the destroyers. He has hung before on the heels of more than one rumrunner, until the rumrunner has been bothered beyond endurance and has given in. He is a typical man of the sea, taciturn, watchful, sea-wise in the manner of knowing a deal of the trivial as well as the great legends of the sea.

Thus of all the coast guard stations the Boston district offices command a view of a specific territory far more comprehensive than the offices of the other districts, a territory in which much of history and romance are bound up.

## Boston Coast Guard Enjoys Unparalleled View

## DOWNTOWN TRAFFIC VEHICLES REACH 139,000 DAILY TOTAL

### Chamber Survey Proves Beacon Street Main Thoroughfare, With Charlestown Bridge Next in Count

Passenger vehicles form the greatest portion of Boston's down-town street traffic, which has risen to a volume of 139,000 during the ordinary week day, according to a survey of the city's business district, conducted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Of this number, 61 per cent are passenger cars, 29 per cent are trucks, and 10 per cent are horse-drawn vehicles.

On July 1 the subcommittee on street traffic of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which Gifford LeClear is chairman, made a tally of every vehicle entering and leaving downtown Boston. This count was made at the request of a special commission on major street improvements in Boston, which was directed by the 1924 Legislature to study the proposed intermediate street and other street projects.

The chamber employed 28 men—rehabilitated veterans and Harvard undergraduates—assisted by Mr. Cartwright, bridge and ferry engineer for the city, who assumed the responsibility of the count at both the North and South Ferries. The chamber also was assisted by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which supplied the counters.

The following table shows the counts of the different streets under various classifications:

Streets	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Vehicles	Horse-Drawn	Total
Explanade	210	2720	11	4	4551
Mr. Vernon	135	842	24	4	1028
Reacon	6175	4470	1223	82	13315
Brickell	6858	5124	257	41	11933
Mark Square	267	263	1422	1544	287
Stuart	4897	4127	1336	1344	9415
Tremont	3573	2153	1005	975	12415
Washington	861	353	886	148	7929
Common Avenue	1185	1384	1101	165	293
Taylor and Hudson	559	—	1101	562	4173
Albany	—	1037	—	667	2822
Total Street Traffic	28144	24583	7903	8211	72711
Bridges	—	—	1701	1979	4454
Cambridge Street	2179	1853	1005	104	175
Dorchester Avenue	2747	2747	1347	1848	8383
Summer Street	2360	2372	1431	1493	8482
Common Street	375	375	113	418	5461
Northern Avenue	314	325	1181	1207	1189
Charlestown	3239	4076	1472	2406	12863
Warren	1863	1664	1709	1922	8999
Craigie	2050	1460	1461	1379	8304
Total Bridge Traffic	15497	14900	11320	12167	4185
Perries	—	—	8121	8121	8121
North	400	403	343	438	235
South	214	221	197	190	1112
Total Ferry Traffic	614	624	539	626	3142
Total Traffic All Approaches	44255	40387	19742	20914	6203
					7493
					139014

### D. A. R. OF KINGFIELD BUILDS MEMORIAL TO TEA PARTY HEROINE

KINGFIELD, Me., July 14 (Special)—

A long-cherished hope of Col. Asa Whitcomb Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be realized Tuesday, when, in the presence of members from all parts of the State who will gather here for the annual field day, the chapter will dedicate the memorial to Elizabeth Dyer, a patriot of the American Revolution.

A committee including Miss Lelia Hunnewell, Mrs. C. D. Vose, and Mrs. J. F. Cartland, were appointed to take charge of the work.

Elizabeth Dyer was one of the women who, at the time of the Boston Tea Party, helped to disguise the men as Indians. At the time of the British occupation of Boston, Mrs. Dyer and her children escaped, hidden in a butcher's cart, to Malden. Her husband, Joseph Dyer, was the leader of the "Indians" in that famous Tea Party, and during the Revolution he was taken nine times by the British.

John Nichols Dyer, the fifth son of Joseph and Elizabeth Dyer, came to Maine and obtained a tract of 600 acres of land. He built a log cabin, to which he brought his wife and mother. Later he built a small frame house, and some time after that erected the Dyer farm, now owned by Benjamin Dodge and used as a summer home.

The Kingfield chapter has been making preparations for some time for the entertainment of the guests from the other chapters.

### CAMPAIGN ISSUES WILL BE DISCUSSED AT GARDEN PARTIES

Several garden parties for the discussion of campaign issues have been arranged by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts for the month of July. Following the one in the Rose Garden, the women will have another one next Wednesday at Salem Willows.

Another is to be given July 30 at a place to be announced later. There will be special speakers at each one and discussion of means for furthering the coming campaign.

Public questions are to be studied in a course of six lectures to be given during the coming winter by Miss Janet Goss of Washington, D. C., who gave a series last winter. Beginning Nov. 22 they will be given monthly, finishing April 15.

## VERMONT CONSIDERS NEW FINANCE POLICY

### Connecticut Taxing and Budget Systems Explained to Conference of State Officials

MONTEPELLIER, Vt., July 14 (Special)—Gov. Renfield Proctor, Lt.-Gov. Franklin S. Billings, and heads of departments of the state government attended the conference, held at the State House Saturday, on the subject of taxation and the budgeting of state expenses called by the Associated Industries of Vermont. The speakers were John E. Wadham, chairman of the finance board of the State of Connecticut, and E. Kent Hubbard, a member of the same board and president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association.

James F. Dewey of Quechee, Vt., the president of the Associated Industries of Vermont, presided and introduced Mr. Hubbard as the first speaker. Mr. Hubbard told how the finance board was inaugurated in Connecticut eight years ago and how the system worked in practice. Its success, he said, was due to the fact that it was absolutely nonpolitical, having members of both parties.

**Connecticut**

## PEACE SYMBOLIZED IN WAR MEMORIAL

San Francisco's Plan for Civic Center Group Held Big Step Toward City Beautiful

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14—San Francisco's first memorial, which will be an expression of peace as well as a memorial to the men and women who served in the war, is soon to be fashioned in granite and marble as a harmonious unit of the civic center group. Nine nationally-known architects comprising an architectural commission have completed plans, which have been approved by the trustees of a memorial fund. Excavation work will begin at once according to their announcement. The initial cost is estimated at \$4,500,000, though extension projects now under advisement will increase this figure, it is said.

The group will be located directly west of the City Hall in the area of two city blocks, bounded by Van Ness Avenue, McAllister, Grove, and Franklin streets. Two colonnaded facades identical in character will flank an Italian garden or memorial court. These two massive buildings of granite are of the same height as the cornice of the City Hall facade on Van Ness Avenue, and are designed to harmonize with the classic style of architecture of the City Hall. In the court a memorial column will rise out of a flowered lagoon, with fountains playing therein from the statuary group forming the base of the column.

Like the perspective in Washington from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, a magnificent architectural vista will be afforded from the great court down Franklin Street on the west, as the columns and dome of the City Hall rise above its eastern portals, across Van Ness Avenue.

The facade on the north side of the court extending from Fulton Street back to McAllister Street will be composed of the Legion of Honor and Memorial Museum, housing, respectively, the American Legion and the San Francisco Museum of Fine Arts. The opera house will occupy the south side of the court, from Fulton to Grove streets. All buildings will have entrances on all four sides, with spacious lobbies, so designed in connection with boulevard system as to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The opera house will seat 3,000 persons.

Contracts for the opera house have been awarded to Willis Polk and Albert Lansburgh, architects. John Bakewell and Arthur Brown Jr., designers of the City Hall will direct the work on the memorial museum and legion of honor buildings. Other noted architects of the architectural commission acting in an advisory capacity are: Bernard Maybeck, designer of the Palace of Fine Arts at the Panama Pacific exposition, and John Galen Howard of the civic center advisory commission, designer of all the modern buildings including Sather tower at the University of California, who represents the University on the commission.

The San Francisco war memorial is expected to stand as a noteworthy achievement in the American program for the city beautiful.

## AMERICA REQUIRES MORE SAFEGUARDS IN TANGIER TREATY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—The United States desires to accede to the Tangier convention agreed to by Great Britain, France and Spain, last December, but does not wish to do so until more definite guarantees of safeguards of American interests than now appear in the convention have been given, it was announced at the State Department.

The safeguards required include equal economic opportunity and the fundamental of the "open door." The United States Government aims to avoid placing unnecessary obstacles in the way of the new plan but does not feel that it should accept responsibilities in the active administration of the territory in question.

Nevertheless, it was stated, the United States would be prepared to consider the suspension of our extra territorial rights in the zones for adequate guarantees safeguarding its economic rights. It is desired also to have at least an American associate judge on the bench in the event an American citizen appears in the courts there.

## KENTUCKIAN PRAISES WEALTH DRAFT DRIVE

WEST BADEN, Ind., July 14 (Special) — Malcolm Bayley, editorial writer of the Louisville Times, at the midsummer meeting of Kentucky State Press Association here, cited as the best recent example of really constructive newspaper work, The Christian Science Monitor's campaign begun last November, for the conscription of wealth as well as of men in case of war.

Mr. Bayley said the wide response to this proposal should encourage all newspapers to campaign for what is right and good. He insisted that they would find the people do not want reports of scandal and crime.

Exploitation of crime in the press has a harmful effect far outweighing any benefits that may be claimed for it, according to John L. Meyer, managing editor of the National Printer-Journalist, Milwaukee. Addressing the association, he said: "I look at this publicity as a de-

terrent of crime" something like this: the sob sisters have made many times more criminals than the total press has prevented crimes. I verily believe that the encouragement of those who seek to achieve and advance for the good of business and the professions, rather than harping on crime and the gilding of criminals and the indecent display of scandals, throwing the balance to the side of good, would make a better world much more rapidly."

## J. W. DAVIS HAILED FRIEND OF LABOR

### Survey Shows He Has Worked for Bills Favoring Workers— His Dry Stand Is Established

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—John W. Davis's record on all possible public issues is being examined closely by political and semi-political organizations to determine their attitude toward the Democratic ticket in the November elections. The results of that examination are reported to be favorable.

The Anti-Saloon League was the first organization to get into action. So far it has found Mr. Davis's record satisfactory. The one public stand he has taken on the prohibition question was on a bill passed before prohibition became a federal law, which was drafted to help dry states keep dry. This bill prohibited the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors from wet into dry states, and Mr. Davis voted in favor of it.

The decision of the American Federation of Labor regarding its attitude in the election will not be decided until after the two committees appointed to appear with labor planks before the Republican and Democratic platform committees, have reported to the full meeting of the federation executive council at Atlantic City early in August. Samuel Gompers at present declines to make any public statement. It is understood, however, some overtures are being made to him on the part of the Democrats. Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who, since his defeat for the Democratic nomination, has commenced working actively to bring about the election of Dr. Davis, called on Mr. Gompers Friday. While the call was described as a social one, it is believed the talk centered mostly on political matters.

Labor officials who have been looking up Mr. Davis's record in Congress on bills affecting unions, find that he both voted for and introduced bills favorable to labor organizations. One of the first persons to speak in his favor, moreover, according to dispatches, was Eugene V. Debs, five times Socialist candidate for President. Mr. Davis defended Mr. Debs, five times, was charged several years ago when he was arraigned on a charge of inciting the union miners in West Virginia to fight against the state troops. Mr. Davis won his case and brought about the release of Mr. Debs and his fellow prisoner, "Mother" Jones.

## MISSIONARY WORK GIVEN ATTENTION BY LABOR PARTY

SWANWICK, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—Testimony to the support of the British Labor Party of missionary work was a feature of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Conference of British Missionary Societies meeting at Swanwick, Derbyshire, recently. The conference represents 50 Protestant societies. Nelson Bitton, secretary of the London Missionary Society, declared that men in the present Labor Government were proving more susceptible to the appeal of missionary work than many professing Christians in previous governments.

The chief meeting, at a recent united missionary campaign at Leices- ter, was chaired by Robert Young, late secretary of the biggest engineering trade union and now deputy speaker of the House of Commons. Kenneth MacLennan, secretary of the conference, said that the best mission address to working people he had ever heard was from Mr. Amundsen, undersecretary to the Admiralty. He said it must never be forgotten that Livingstone, Chalmers, Moffat, Mary Slessor and others of the greatest missionary pioneers come from the ranks of labor.

Much evidence was also offered of the growing interest of the educational world in missions. One Scottish educational authority had asked that missionaries should periodically be sent to the schools to take geography lessons.

The conference recommended hearty support of the international platform at the great missionary conference in the United States next January.

Plans for the installation of an automatic train control in a full-scale division of the Southern Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line and Chicago & North Western is announced. In each case the contract was awarded to the General Railway Signal System.

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## NEW JERSEY MOVES TO INSURE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE FUTURE

### Wanaque Reservoir to Supply 100,000,000 Gallons Daily —Cost May Reach \$20,000,000

NEWARK, N. J., July 11 (Special) — The construction of the Wanaque Reservoir in northern New Jersey is the first of successive steps contemplated by the State of New Jersey to insure, not only the present, but the future adequacy of its water supply. Complications have been surmounted and the reservoir may now be said to be pursuing the even tenor of its constitutional way. Soon engineers under the direction of Arthur H. Pratt of Newark, chief engineer, will turn their attention to consideration of a practical plan for dealing with the special needs of the city of Elizabeth.

These two links thus become the beginning of a water supply chain for the State of New Jersey, which will place it in possession of an eminently modern and effective system commensurate with the demands of its present size and its estimated promise of future growth. The history of major operations and consideration which have affected the establishment of the first link in such a chain in New Jersey has been supplied. The Christian Science Monitor by Robert Spurr Weston, C. E., of Weston & Sampson, consulting sanitary engineers of Boston, and following is Mr. Weston's summation of the highlights in the problem and its disposition.

The State of New Jersey is one—not the first—to see its population exceed its material construction. It has thus faced the necessity for making speedily, if belated, effort to bring construction into proper proportion with its population. Last year on the New Jersey meadows several industries that had been conspicuously contributing to the economic security of the State were compelled by reason of the severe drought that swept the State, to shut down. Such an occurrence left upon the State a dramatic lesson in cause and effect.

The variation in district character in New Jersey is a factor which must always be borne in mind in any measure working toward an adequate water supply system. New Jersey has its fringe of shore resorts, holding, as they do, elements of burden peculiar to certain seasons of the year. It has its large and important truck garden region. It has its mountainous region, of no little importance to the dairy interests. And, in the northeastern part there is the extremely busy manufacturing section, the importance of which to the State and to the Nation cannot be overstated.

No subdivision of any state can be expected to function properly without the advantage of a sound water system, the dependability effective in the light of all ordinary necessity as well as of possible emergencies. The north and northeastern territory, which includes the Passaic and Hackensack River valleys, has 33 water works and is regarded by authorities as one of the strategic districts where conditions have been heretofore by no means ideal and where immediate improvement in the water system is indispensable. The district includes Jersey City, Newark, Patterson, Passaic, Bayonne and other cities and towns, with an aggregate population of about 2,000,000 to be served and with eloquent forecast of fairly consistent growth manifest on all sides.

From this group of 33 water works there is obtainable a capacity of 268,000,000 gallons daily. During any drought period a greater capacity is obviously necessary if shut downs are not to come. In states like Massachusetts and New York it is possible to form water districts. The Metropolitan district in Boston is an example. These districts are permitted to purchase or to build water works, to issue bonds to cover the cost, and given authority by the Legislature to assess the cost on a sharing basis among the municipalities served. The Constitution of the State of New Jersey prohibits such a practice. Authority for the establishment of all large works in the cities and towns is vested in a state commission which, however, has no authority to issue bonds.

In the department of New Jersey water affairs the commission is the North Jersey District Water System Commission, a group of four men who have sovereign power to make contracts providing for the building of a

water system for the installation of an automatic train control in a full-scale division of the Southern Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line and Chicago & North Western is announced. In each case the contract was awarded to the General Railway Signal System.

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## OFFICIALS PROPOSE TEACHERS' HOMES

State School Executives Would Extend "Teacherages" for Rural Communities

Any movement that looks toward the providing of comfortable homes with congenial companionship for teachers in service in rural communities in Massachusetts and at a reasonable cost, is looked upon with favor by school officials. The committee of superintendents of which Herman C. Knight of Littleton is chairman, which has been examining conditions in rural schools in Massachusetts, recommends it as one worthy of consideration by the women's clubs found in practically every village in that State.

With its large cities and thriving towns the "teacherage" seems at first thought, to be unnecessary in Massachusetts, but in many communities of that State it has proven almost as vital a question as in the "lonely stretches" of the west. The unfavorable conditions under which many rural school teachers are obliged to live while in service has long been recognized as a handicap to rural schools in that State. In Massachusetts manufacturing villages with their large percentage of immigrant population, it is often difficult for teachers to find accommodations for themselves in homes where English is spoken. Some farming communities, also, are almost solidly immigrant.

In communities of a different sort, shore places, for instance, the cost of room and board is exorbitant and prohibitive for the schoolteacher. To offset these conditions "teacherages" have been established in eight Massachusetts towns. At Warren is a distinctly private enterprise. It was started by one of the high school teachers whose mother owns a house there. The house was taken over by a group of teachers and run on a co-operative basis, the teachers hiring a housekeeper, paying all expenses and getting room and board at about \$2 less a week than the customary charge.

The towns of Barre, Dover, Uxbridge and Wayland have "teacherages" conducted under committee direction. In Barre the town hires the house, furnishes the board and all the equipment and the teachers pay enough to cover all charges. Hadley has built a nine-room cottage for the principal of the high school and his family.

At Marlboro the Slipperian Woman's Club bought an old colonial house which it renovated, remodeled and then furnished by gifts from individual members. A matron was put in charge and the teachers pay \$8 a week, rooms are \$2 a week. This rate of \$10 is from \$5 to \$8 less than the regular rate in the town.

## EGG CO-OPERATIVE GAINS IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14 (Special)—The confident prediction of success by the sponsors of the proposed egg marketing association for six counties of Connecticut, to be known as the Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc., is in a fair way to be fulfilled. In one day poultrymen owning 25,000 birds signed up. These poultrymen, among the most influential in the State, indorsed contracts at a field meeting of the New Haven County Farm Bureau.

For the marketing agreement to become effective, 100,000 birds must be obtained by Aug. 15. Thus one-quarter of the required number of birds has been secured, with several more weeks left for campaigning. A number of producers have indicated that while they are unable to join at this time, because they are serving special markets, they indorsed the proposed co-operative selling organization, while others have tentatively approved the plan and have taken contracts for study. Roy E. Jones of the Connecticut Agricultural College is in charge of the drive for members.

## BATTLESHIP REPAIRS AWAIT APPROPRIATION

Four American battleships—the New York, Texas, Arkansas and Wyoming—now on a three-months practice cruise with midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy, in foreign waters, will return about Sept. 1 and lay up at various navy yards to await congressional action in passing an appropriation for repairs and much-needed overhauling. The vessels are visiting England, Denmark, France, Gibraltar, etc., and are to return to Annapolis in about six weeks.

Two others, the Florida and Utah, with the first named four battleships, comprise the six for which an appropriation of \$15,000,000 was asked to recondition, but which failed of passage in the closing sessions of the last Congress. The Florida is due at Boston from Newport, within a day or two. The Utah sailed from Boston today, with about 300 naval reserves and about 30 officers, for the annual two-week practice cruise. It also is to perform similar duty for the reserves at Charlestown, S. C., and Hampton Roads, Va., returning to Boston around Sept. 1.

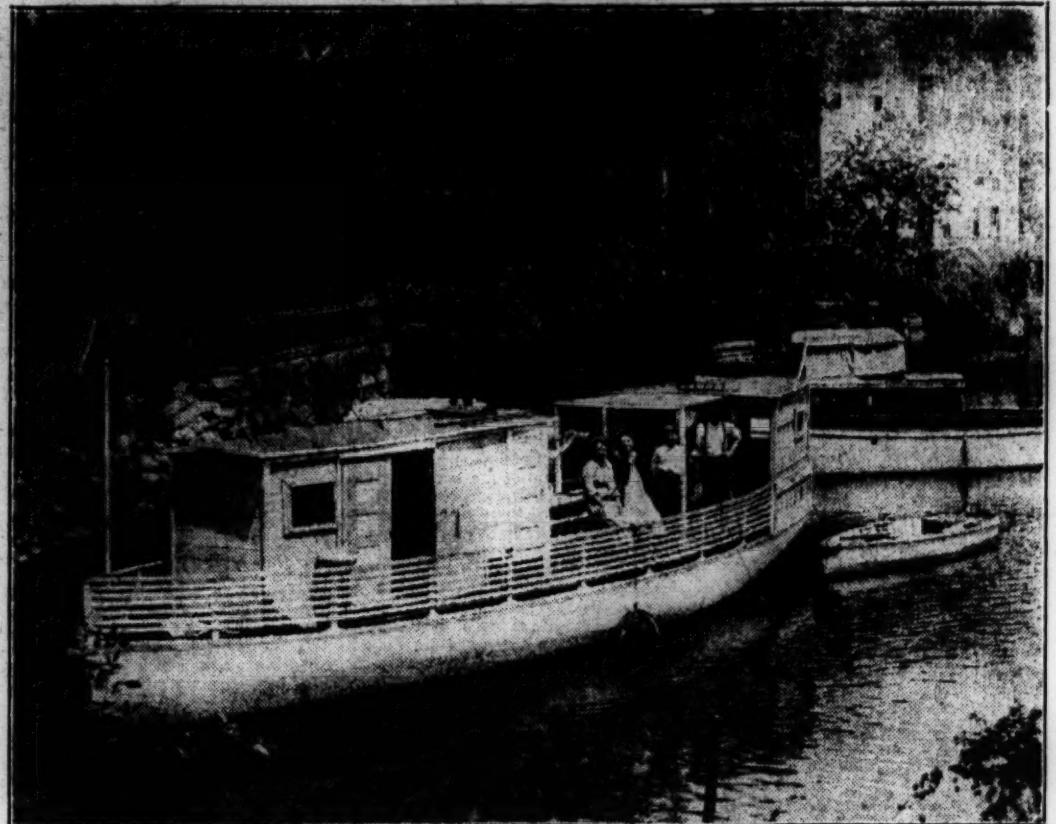
## RHODE ISLAND HAS 79,535 AUTOMOBILES

PROVIDENCE, July 14 (Special)—The State Board of Public Roads has registered in the first six months of this year 79,535 automobiles, an increase of 17,112 over the previous year, but the total tax for registrations from automobile owners for the first half of the year is \$1,080,267.84, which is \$47,766.13 more than last year.

The fiscal year of 1923 was of 11 months' duration, but it included the heavy registration month of December, which, in 1924, is expected to make the present fiscal year a record breaker. The fiscal year was changed to conform to the calendar year by act of the Legislature.

There are 52,623 licensed drivers this year, as compared with 46,523 in the first six months of 1923. The registration shows \$2,857 passenger cars, 1255 public service cars, 14,265 trucks and 1122 motor cycles. Two hundred and forty-three dealers are registered.

## Built for Speed But Now Used for Comfort



The Oxner House Boat on the Mystic River Formerly Was a Navy Speed Boat. The Persons on the Bluebird Are (Left to Right) Mrs. Pearl Ellis, Somerville; Mrs. Henry Oxner of Medford; Richard Bean (a Grandson) of New Bedford, and Mr. Oxner.

## NORMAL POTATO CROP FORECAST

Survey Indicates Present Year Will Show No Shrinkage

No shrinkage in the potato crop this year seems probable, judging from the report of V. C. Sanders and C. D. Stevens, statisticians of the New England Crop Reporting Service. These statisticians show that the farmers of the country have planted about the same amount this year as last, or 3,753,000 acres in 1924. In 1923, they planted 3,816,000, and for the past five years the average acreage has been 3,853,000. The eight major late crop states—Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota—have 96.5 per cent of the 1923 acreage and 95.1 per cent of their last five-year average planted this year. The forecast now is for 89.3 per cent of last year's yield and 92.5 per cent of the last five-year average.

The 12 minor late crop states—South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Nevada—have 94.1 per cent of their 1923 acreage and 92.4 per cent of their average. The July 1 forecast of production is 87.4 per cent of last year and 88.5 per cent of their average.

Average of the early crop is 108.1 per cent of last year and the July 1 forecast is for a crop 115.2 per cent of last year's production and 111.9 per cent of the five-year average.

July 1 forecast for the United States crop is 90.4 per cent of the 1923 harvest and 85.5 per cent of the five-year average crop. The nine states of large deficient production show a small acreage decrease and condition is about average July 1.

The New England potato acreage is 106.5 per cent of last year and is 226,000 acres greater than 212,000 last year and 219,000 the five-year average. Maine, the chief surplus area, shows 5 per cent gain; New Hampshire and Vermont each 8 per cent; Massachusetts 9 per cent; Rhode Island 12 per cent; and Connecticut 15 per cent. New York has 3 per cent gain, but New Jersey is off 8 per cent and Pennsylvania off 2 per cent, while Michigan is off 4 per cent; Wisconsin 8 per cent; Minnesota 8 per cent, and North Dakota 3 per cent. Aroostook county has 101,286 acres against 97,390 last year. The county has about one acre in five registered for inspection and certification. This is about twice the certified acreage of last year. New England has planted the largest amount of improved seed ever known and has given it better care and thus means materially higher yields.

## RUM SHIP CAPTURED BY MARINE PATROL

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 14—

Seven hundred cases of liquor were seized and three men arrested charged with smuggling early today when the patrol boat Galilee captured the rum-admiral Schley three miles south of Bartlett's Reef light vessel. The Schley is believed to have been bound for New London.

The prisoners gave their names as Charles Carlson of 44 East Fifty-Eighth Street, New York; John Anderson, 414 East Eighty-Fifth Street, New York, and John Oleson of 419 East Eighty-Seventh Street, New York. The Schley was towed in here and at noon the entire outfit departed for New York where the prisoners will be arraigned, the seizure having been made in New York waters.

The capture of the Schley is the first outward evidence of the resumption of activity of the customs marine patrol which operated three months in the sound as an experiment and then was temporarily discontinued.

## GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDERS DECREASE

Orders received by the General Electric Company for the six months ended June 30 total \$144,707,887. General Swope, president, announced today.

This is a decrease of 12 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1923, when orders totaled \$164,263,755. Orders for April, May and June, 1924, totaled \$51,219,984, a decrease of 18 per cent, compared with the corresponding three months of 1923.

## No Such Thing as Rent Day on the Oxner House Boat

Old Navy Boat Built for Speed Converted Into Comfortable Home on Mystic River

After 33 years on land, Henry Oxner has come back to the water to make his home, and he and his wife are living comfortably aboard their house boat, the Bluebird, moored at present in a quiet nook of the Mystic River, under the wall of Medford Armory, and only a stone's toss from the hurrying traffic of the Mystic River Parkway. No rent problem bothers him, and if the present neighborhood grows tiresome, a tug and an hour or two of towing will give him his choice of almost any other neighborhood along the Mystic.

Henry Oxner went to sea at an early age, sailing to the West Indies, to Liverpool, and various ports of the United States. In his years at sea he was always on sailing craft, never on a steamer. Quitting the sea, he obtained employment with the Metropolitan District Commission. He retired in January, this year.

Looking for a home for himself and wife, he bought the hull of an old navy speedboat, took out the engine and built two small compartments, a sleeping and dressing room forward,

and a kitchenette aft. The cockpit and engine room he converted into a living room, thus making three rooms about as large as would be found in an ordinary small three-room city flat. The total cost, he said, was about \$600.

The hull of the house boat is 41 feet

5 inches in length, with a beam of 10 feet 4 inches, and an approximate,

complete, of 34 inches. Rent forms no item of the Oxner living costs while on the Bluebird. Even their water supply comes from the public pipes, at the Craddock Locks, a few hundred yards distant. There are two tenders moored alongside, which serve as lathe keys for no one can come aboard without a boat, unless he is willing to swim, or wade.

A radio receiving set occupies one

corner of the cabin, and when its aerial is connected the houseboat will

be in tune as well as any of the apartment dwellers. Along the Mystic River Parkway and over the Armory Bridge, within 50 feet of the Bluebird, pours a steady stream of motors to and from Somerville, Woburn, Winchester, and Boston.

## TAX REFUND ASKED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Governor Seeks Return to Payers Inheritance Tax Payments—Law Ruled Invalid

CONCORD, N. H., July 14 (Special)—Gov. Fred H. Brown has practically decided to ask the next state Legislature to reimburse all the taxpayers who have paid inheritance taxes under the state law of 1919 which the Supreme Court recently ruled unconstitutional on account of its graduated rates.

The New England potato acreage is 106.5 per cent of last year and is 226,000 acres greater than 212,000 last year and 219,000 the five-year average. Maine,

the chief surplus area, shows 5 per cent gain; New Hampshire and Vermont each 8 per cent; Massachusetts 9 per cent; Rhode Island 12 per cent; and Connecticut 15 per cent. New York has 3 per cent gain, but New Jersey is off 8 per cent and Pennsylvania off 2 per cent, while Michigan is off 4 per cent; Wisconsin 8 per cent; Minnesota 8 per cent, and North Dakota 3 per cent. Aroostook county has 101,286 acres against 97,390 last year.

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SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Me., July 14 (Special)—The National Sigma Kappa sorority concluded its house party here today. Much of the time has been spent at the piano, singing college songs and reviving old-time memories. On one of the days the boat of the Sea Coast Mission took two groups to Bar Harbor, where they passed the time sight-seeing. Other groups climbed mountains, followed some of the fascinating trails, or took some trips around the islands.

One night they all gathered at Masonic Hall, which was theirs by courtesy of the Board of Trade, and Miss Lucy King of Portland, the welfare worker of the Coast Mission, told of her duties. On Thursday night the girls had a marshmallow roast on the shore at Manset, where two great bonfires were built on the beach, and the evening was passed in singing and games. On Friday they took the trip to the camping ground of the Appalachian Club at Echo Lake and, through the courtesy of the park management, guides were furnished for some of the mountain climbs. A few went to Islesford to see the wonderful historical collection belonging to Prof. William Otis Sawtelle, who summers on that island.

Miss Mertice Cheney of Portland has been chairman of the party. She was accompanied by Miss Lucy King of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Arad Linscott of Portland, and Mrs. Arthur Belknap of Pennsylvania, all College girls of the class of 1915.

Sigma Kappa adopted the Sea Coast Mission in 1915. Besides paying the salary of the welfare worker, the chapters furnish the Christmas boxes for the various families on the outlying islands, and last winter they placed 10 boys and girls in the high school in Portland. Every state in the Union has been represented in the party. Among the delegates were many teachers, welfare workers, musicians, several lawyers, two doctors, many home makers and almost every occupation known to women. Many have planned to stay in Maine for some weeks.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION COURSE OFFERS MUCH

DURHAM, N. H., July 14 (Special)—Northern New England school of religious education opened today at the University of New Hampshire with a larger attendance than in any previous year.

At the opening general assembly, lectures and instruction on the Bible, story telling, drama and pageantry, and elementary music were given. This is the ninth year of the school, which has an annual course of one week designed primarily for teachers in religious schools.

Diplomas to those completing specified courses of study are those issued by the International Council of Religious Education for standard training schools.

GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDERS DECREASE

Orders received by the General Electric Company for the six months ended June 30 total \$144,707,887. General Swope, president, announced today.

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## GREEK EDUCATION CALLED OBSOLETE

Only 4 Years for Primary Schools  
—Teaching So Defective 15  
P. C. Leave School Illiterate

ATHENS, June 27 (Special Correspondence)—The Republican leaders believe that the public educational system in Greece has grown obsolete. The Minister of Education submitted to the National Assembly several important bills concerning the reorganization of the elementary and secondary schools, the origin of which dates back to the reign of King Othon and bears an altogether Bavarian character.

There are three grades of schools in Greece—the demotic or elementary, the Hellenic and the gymnasium. It is only lately that practical lycées and primary schools of six grades have been started. While the primary education in civilized countries is enjoying the special solicitude of the Government, here in Greece things are reversed. It is the higher education that draws to it the care of the authorities and drains the resources appropriated for education. The primary schools have been left in a most deplorable plight, so much so that they have lost the confidence of the masses. Only four years have been assigned for primary education, whereas in England seven years have been set apart for the same purpose; nine years in France and eleven in Soviet Russia. The subsidy that these elementary schools are receiving from the State is wholly insufficient to bring about a satisfactory result. The law of the country says that elementary education is compulsory, but no special effort is made to enforce the law, so that it is very common to see children roaming idly in the streets. The methods employed in teaching are so defective that 15 per cent of the students are turned out as illiterates.

The secondary education is given in two kinds of schools—the Hellenic and the Gymnasium. It has been the project of the authorities in late years to suppress the Hellenic schools and amalgamate their courses in those of the primary schools and the Gymnasium.

## CLOSER UNION WITH AMERICA AIM OF NEW AUSTRALIAN ENVOY

Newly Appointed Commissioner to United States Deems It Great Privilege to Further Existing Friendship

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
MELBOURNE, Vic., May 31.—J. A. M. Elder, who has been chosen to succeed Donald Mackinnon as Australian commissioner in the United States, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, though he has been 33 years in Australia. He is managing director of John Cooke & Co. Pty. Ltd., one of the largest meat exporting firms in the Commonwealth. He has been representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on the Commonwealth Board of Trade, has acted as honorary investigator for the Commonwealth of special trade problems affecting Australia, and is deputy chairman of the Australian Commission of the British Empire Exhibition.

In the last financial year Australia bought £25,000,000 worth of goods from America, which purchased only £9,000,000 worth of Australian produce. Among other things Mr. Elder will endeavor to make the balance of trade less markedly against the Commonwealth. But the development of trade is only one of his duties. In the course of an interview, after his appointment, he said:

"It will be my duty to represent Australian interests in America, in particular to do everything in my power to promote a closer relationship between ourselves and the Americans. In all the world, as I see it, there is nothing more to be desired in the interest of humanity than a sincere and permanent friendship between the Anglo-Saxons of the British Empire and the American Republic. I feel that it is a great privilege to contribute, as far as one individual can, to this splendid goal."

Mr. Elder has twice visited America, and what struck him on those visits was the close resemblance of the people and their habits of thought to Australians. "We already stand very near

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Miss Winifred E. Williams, San Antonio, Tex.; Wilda MacFadyen, San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Marie A. Taylor, Cleveland, O.

Miss Lorna Burrows, Cleveland, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Marshall Olsen, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Jordan, Oakland, Calif.

R. C. Cowles, Hartford, Conn.

Clara McLaurin, Berkeley, Calif.

Emma M. Cooper, Cincinnati, O.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Chinn, O.

Walter N. Smith, Boston, Mass.

Lee John Hughes, Needham, Mass.

Mrs. Cleland Blackburn, Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. F. P. Mock, Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Joseph H. Long, Hamilton, O.

Mrs. Marjorie Lukeworthy, Stratford, Ont.

Miss Carrie M. Drake, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Mrs. D. R. McNiss, New Orleans, La.

Grace Campbell, Waukegan, Calif.

Edna F. Vincent, North Hudson, N. J.

MACHINE TOOLS  
SHOP SUPPLIES  
PLATING MATERIALS

The F. O. Stallman Supply Co.

San Francisco Los Angeles

Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

Attendance at them, unlike the popular schools, is voluntary, and the duration of their curriculum is covered by three years.

Venezuelan cabinets were eager to reform education, but their labors were wrecked by the outbreak of the World War. The present Minister of Instruction, Mr. Lymberopoulos, has declared in the Chamber that any further hesitation in this vital matter would be criminal. He proposes that primary education shall include six grades instead of four, giving sufficient instruction to pupils to enable them to pursue superior studies. These primary schools will be supplemented by schools of three grades, specially entitled to prepare subordinate officials.

There is a deficiency of 5000 in the numbers of the teaching staff. The existing normal schools are insufficient to cope with the situation. It is proposed to raise their number to 20 and have six classes instead of three. The graduates of the primary schools will be helped and encouraged to take normal school courses, and in order to secure an efficient teaching staff for these 20 normal schools, 100 selected students will be sent to Europe for special studies.

Secondary education for women is greatly neglected by the state, but private efforts have always been directed toward meeting this need. In 1840 an Epitrope merchant, named Araks, established in Athens a high school for girls, which ever since has shown considerable activity and good result. It has founded different branches in the provinces and islands.

Efforts are being made to keep the army from interfering in the political controversies of the country. It is hoped that similar efforts will be made to stamp out this partisan spirit from all educational institutions. Teachers and students too often neglect their proper business and engage in political and destructive polemics.

### VETERANS SAIL FOR EUROPE

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, July 1.—On board the United States steamship to America, which started from this port Saturday, the first American veterans of the World War to take advantage of the American line's special tours for service men. They will make a 30-day trip, visiting, among other places, the French battlefields. The French Government is co-operating by suspending its visa regulations in the veterans' behalf.

The secondary education is given in two kinds of schools—the Hellenic and the Gymnasium. It has been the project of the authorities in late years to suppress the Hellenic schools and amalgamate their courses in those of the primary schools and the Gymnasium.

## RUSSIA PLANS TO STRENGTHEN ITS CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAM

Frank Analysis of Defects Leads to Specific Resolutions for Reforms, Especially Aiding Peasants

MOSCOW, June 20 (Special Correspondence)—One of the last articles which Nikolai Lenin wrote before his final retirement in the spring of 1923 was a fervent plea to strengthen the Russian co-operative organizations. Any such commandment of Mr. Lenin possesses almost magical authority for the Russian Communists and during the last year the problem of building up efficient co-operatives has been very much to the fore in all party discussions.

The tendency to discuss ways and means of strengthening the co-operatives has no doubt been strengthened by the fact that the co-operative movement, under its recent management, has displayed many defects and weak points.

A frank analysis of these defects, together with an outline of projected reforms constituted the gist of an informative report on the Russian co-operative movement which was made before the recent Party Congress by Mr. Andreev, a member of the Party Central Committee.

Mr. Andreev first of all insisted that co-operation is the salvation of the poor peasants from economic enslavement by their richer neighbors. Only by co-operative purchases of seeds, draft animals and farm machinery is the poor peasant able to escape from the necessity of renting these articles at ruinous terms of interest, from the "Kulaks" or "fists," the expressive Russian name for the rich peasant who gets the whole village community in his grip.

### Two Types of Organization

There are two main types of co-operative organization in Russia at the present time. There is the Centrosouz, a consumers' co-operative body, existing before the revolution. The turnover of the Centrosouz increased from 306,000,000 rubles in 1921-1922 to 496,000,000 in 1922-1923. Then there is the much less developed "Agricultural Co-operative," a peasant producers organization. Its capital increased from 7,000,000 to 25,000,000 rubles over the same period of time.

Notwithstanding this evidence of increased activity, which corresponds, of course, with a considerable revival in the economic life of the country, Mr. Andreev pointed out a whole series of mistakes and failures which characterized the work of the co-operatives. The failure of the co-operatives to capture a dominant position in the field of retail trade is sufficient indicated by the fact that five-sixths of the retail trade of the country is in the hands of private individuals. Mr. Andreev pointed out that this proportion was even greater in some regions, that in the Ukraine, for instance, 95 per cent of the retail trade is in private hands:

### Causes Are Analyzed

Mr. Andreev analyzed in detail the causes of the backwardness of the co-operatives in retail trade. In the first place they enlisted as members only a small proportion, estimated at 7 per cent of the population of the country.

Then they had not outlined certain bad habits which they inherited from the period of so-called military communism. At this time all trade was nationalized, and the co-operatives altogether lost their character of voluntary associations, becoming mere organs of state supply. Under these conditions the co-operatives had no interest in adapting themselves to the market or in serving the interests of their members. The period of military communism has passed; but the co-operatives have not adapted their psychology and methods of work to the new conditions.

The governing body of the Interna-

tional Labor Office, who had been informed of Dr. Nansen's proposal, had not expressed any definite view, and as it was sitting at the time of the Council the minutes on the subject were forwarded to it. The Monitor representative has since learned that the governing body took no definite decision, but agreed to make further inquiries, and there appears room for doubt whether the office will accept the onerous task suggested to it.

As regards the Greek refugees, the High Commissioner was authorized to draw the attention of charitable organizations to the need of continuing their work during the arrangement for the proposed loan and the final settlement. There are more than 600,000 refugees requiring help. As to the Armenian refugees, a suggested form of identity certificate to serve as passport was recommended to the state members of the League, having been found very useful in the case of Russian refugees, in enabling freer movement in search of employment.

The Council also recommended the continuance of the work in favor of the famine-stricken population in northern Albania.

A question definitely settled at this session was that of the German minorities in Poland, an agreement having been reached on the payment of a round sum by way of indemnity, the money to be distributed by a representative of the Polish Government in conjunction with a representative of the colonists themselves. With regard to the Polish nationality negotiations are at present proceeding at Vienna, between the German and the Polish governments. In view of certain complaints which had been received, the Polish representative, Count Skrzynski, renewed before the Council the declaration made last March by which the Polish Government undertook to abstain from judicial action in individual cases.

Regarding the question of armaments, the president, Edvard Beneš, reported on the results of the Rome conference, and on his recommendation it was decided to submit the question of procedure to be followed to the next assembly, the experts having failed to find a basis of agreement.

## VALUE OF LEAGUE BECOMES GREATER

Small Causes of Friction Removed, While Constructive Aid Is Given in Larger Matters

GENEVA, June 25 (Special Correspondence)—The growing authority and importance of the League of Nations and the practical value of its services in the relations between nations become more and more evident at each succeeding meeting of the Council. One after another, small causes of friction are removed, while in larger matters of reconstruction the League's aid appears to be efficacious where other efforts fail.

The twenty-ninth session of the Council, which was held in Geneva recently, dealt with a number of questions of importance, in addition to the new scheme recently brought into operation for the economic restoration of Hungary and the situation of Austria under the scheme which has now been in operation some 18 months.

The Council's High Commissioner, Dr. Nansen, presented three reports concerning Russian, Greek and Armenian refugees respectively. As no formal agreement had so far been possible with the Soviet Government permitting the repatriation of the Russian refugees, it was necessary to consider means of finding them employment. In Dr. Nansen's opinion, the International Labor Office was best situated to undertake this work, which involved the intricate questions of labor and emigration, the office being also interested in precautions being taken that the refugees should not be exploited.

The reasons for the low stature and compactness of the Addo elephant, and the elimination of its tusks were to make it less conspicuous in the comparatively low bush, and to give it greater efficiency in forcing a path through the tangled and dense interwoven trees and shrubs. In the tragic isolation of his present position, with man intent upon his complete and final extinction, the Addo elephant stands unique in Africa, and although no definite estimate has yet been made of the number still existing, it is generally computed that about 30 to 40 species remain today.

The Addo elephant has lived a checkered existence. In 1869 some 150,000 morgen were used as an elephant reserve, but in consequence of the lands being sold by the Crown to

the settlers, the tusks in the skin of the tusks Addo elephants, but there is no sign of a cavity in the skull for the receipt of the base of a tusk.

The prisoners have in all cases been given the full satisfaction, one during 22 years, of the prison authorities and hopes are entertained that they will earnestly endeavor to lead a new life, to which end help is forthcoming.

The anniversary was also made the occasion for political meetings all over the country. All the ministers save the Foreign Secretary held forth.

The Prime Minister more especially denounced the Landsting. He declared that should the partial election this autumn not make it more pliable, the conservatives and the Left Party will find out that there are other means of getting the will of the majority of electors respected.

Path o' Diamonds

## South African Farmers Menace Addo Elephant With Extinction

Forest Giants, Gradually Shut Off From Water by River-side Farms, Work Immense Havoc in Times of Drought

CAPE TOWN, June 11 (Special Correspondence)—For some time alarm has been expressed in South Africa at the rapid disappearance of big game, and particularly of elephants. Big game hunters, combined with farmers, have been ruthlessly destroying rhinoceroses, elephants, and zebras, until the whole of South Africa has become a wilderness so far as animals are concerned.

Attention has been called recently to the danger of extermination of the famous Addo elephant. Colonel Denys Reitz, the Minister for Lands, has in view a remarkable project in connection with the great bushlands of Addo, the home of the elephant and the South African buffalo from time immemorial. The plan is to demarcate a large area of the Addo bush as an elephant reserve, and to convert it into a huge national natural park. An area in the demarcated lands would be inclosed to preserve the descendants of the elephant herds that have roamed the forests of the eastern province with other game since prehistoric days.

It has been said that when you approach the subject of Addo and the Addo elephant you have to try to get behind the veil of thousands of years, as all about the Algoa and its immediate neighborhood have been discovered extraordinary evidences of the presence of prehistoric man—evidence, too, that wild game and forest beasts in large numbers had here their happy hunting grounds.

More akin to the Addo project is the Matopo park in Rhodesia. It is an inclosure of about 750 acres of ground, including kopjes, bush veld, and river frontage, in which have been placed from time to time a number of wild animals, which run free except for the restraint of 7½ feet of fence.

One camel looks somewhat out of place, but he is the sole surviving representative of a large number brought to Rhodesia about the year 1903, with view to providing transport. The camel, however, proved quite unsuitable for Rhodesian conditions.

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By E. P. WARNER

## European Airplane Racing

ACH of the principal allied and associated nations in the late war has now its own speed champion ship of the air. America has the Pulitzer Trophy, shortly to be competed for for the fifth time. Britain has the aerial Derby, of even more historic lineage, although that is rather a cross country race around London than a direct parallel to the Pulitzer event, the course being a somewhat dangerous one for pilots racing, machines landing at from 70 to 90 miles an hour. In France the classic competition at present is that for the Beaumont Cup.

There is no truly international event to have the significance in aeronautics that the America's Cup has in yachting or the Davis Cup in tennis. The first attempt at providing one was made by James Gordon Bennett, and the competition for the cup that bore his name was of international and intercontinental scope before the war, but after the armistice it became a French monopoly. Flying as a sport was more highly regarded in France than elsewhere, and the French had the advantage, too, of being the first to make their own soil, and they had been the last to win before the war. The building of a modern racing airplane is an expensive undertaking, much more so than when Glenn Curtiss won the first Bennett race at Rheims in 1909, and when to the expenses of construction are added those of long-distance transportation of the machine, auxiliary equipment, and the encumbrance of attendants, the totals become so formidable that hardly any manufacturer would feel justified in assuming them on his own account in the present debilitated state of the industry. International competition on a large scale is likely to flourish only with governmental support of some sort.

## French Victories

The excellence of the French product, combined with the heftiness of the financial burden on any foreigner who would race in France, resulted in the early compilation of three victories by French pilots and airplanes and the permanent retirement of the cup from competition in accordance with the deed of gift. The Bennett Cup succeeded that offered by M. Henri Deutsch, and that, too, fell to the Aero Club of France after a series of French walkovers. Now it, in turn, has been replaced by the Beaumont Cup, which seems likely to last.

In the first race for that trophy, scheduled to be held last autumn, but one competitor appeared on the field and he refused to fly the course for so hollow a victory. In the second, which took place on June 23 at Istres, the Marquis Aeromobiles were the victors, while a score or three appeared on the field, two crossed the starting line, and but one finished. The lack of competition did not, however, by any means deprive the event of technical interest.

The winner was as usual in French races, Sach Lecointe, popularly known as "the Ace of Spades." This speed, while it beat the French record, was far short of the figures set up over the shorter distances by Lieutenant Williams and Brow at St. Louis last fall. The average for 186 miles was 193 miles an hour, seven percent below the highest mark ever shown in an aircraft race by Maguire at Detroit in 1922, and more than 20 per cent below the average with which Williams won the Pulitzer race of 1923. If international racing does start up again, as seems possible since strenuous efforts have been made to secure the participation of certain nations in the Italian pilot in the Pulitzer race at Dayton, American machines appear quite safe from serious rivalry by any European products now existing. Lecointe's performance had, however, one rather exceptional feature which enabled him to escape with one of the world's best that day, but which in the army's great race a year ago. Instead of starting out with barely enough gasoline to finish the course, he carried a large reserve, considerably more than the tanks of most racing airplanes would afford space to house, and continued after finishing the prescribed distance, until he had covered 200 miles (186 plus 14 miles), a distance which he covered in a little under one hour and 38 minutes, clipping 13 minutes from the time made by Lieutenant Pearson at Dayton. The fact is likely to prove exceedingly hard to beat. Of course, the racing planes now existing are capable of the speed required to equal Lecointe's figure, and none of them have anywhere near the necessary fuel capacity.

## French Standardization

The airplane that won the Beaumont cup was of the type on which French designers have tended to standardize

for racing service. A monoplane with an embryonic lower wing mounted on the axle, it differs from racing monoplanes of recent American design in that the wings are of thin section, as on the biplanes which now hold all speed records, and are braced by struts running upward and outward from the landing gear. A point-by-point comparison of the two systems of wing arrangement, assuming thin wing sections to be used in all cases, seems to show a pronounced advantage for the biplane for racing if landing speeds are to be kept as low as the rules now require. The merits of the monoplane become relatively more marked as the ratio of maximum speed to landing speed increases, but since the maximum speeds of airplanes are likely to go on increasing more rapidly than the permissible minima, and the spread between the two extremes will therefore continue to widen, the position of the biplane should become progressively more favorable.

The most striking features of the Nieuport airplane that Lecointe flew are to be found in the structure, proper, but in the power plant and auxiliaries. For the first time, a successful French racing machine has been equipped with a 12-cylinder engine with the cylinder blocks in V formation. Long faithful to the eight-cylinder type, the engineers of the Hispano-Suiza company appear finally to have

come to the conclusion that it is impracticable to push the power up still further without incurring excessive trouble with engine vibration or disproportionate increase of the frontal area which must be pushed through the air, and in going from 350 to 600 horsepower they have accordingly adopted the cylinder arrangement already used by Curtiss, Wright, and Packard, builders of America's racing engines.

## The Wing Radiator

More surprising than the change of engine form is the change of the wing radiator. Some moment in 1923 the cooling water was being contained between corrugated metal plates, taking the place of the usual fabric covering, just as in the Curtiss and other American racing airplanes of the last two years. Now the Nieuport firm has gone back to a free-flow radiator attached to a struts and struts lined around. Whether because of trouble actually experienced with wing radiators or because of the supposed impossibility of finding room on the surface of the wing for the cooling surface needed by so large an engine is not clear. American experience has shown the wing radiator subject to a variety of mishaps, but it has shown also, and very conclusively, that the use of that form of cooling system is worth 15 miles an hour on the maximum speed.

Unlimited or slightly restricted speed events, such as the Beaumont and Pulitzer races, are outliving their usefulness except as a means of trying out new designs designed for ultimate adoption in military use. They have bearing on commercial flying, and they should be increasingly supplemented, if not ultimately supplanted, by competitions involving definite limitations on power, load carried, or fuel consumption. The program of the Dayton meet shows, by the number and range of the events, clear realization of that fact.

## WEST AUSTRALIAN AIR SERVICE TO COVER 4000 MILES A WEEK

## Larger Machines Being Purchased to Cope With Rapidly Increasing Commercial Traffic

PERTH, W. Aust., May 27 (Special Correspondence) — Commercial aviation here has been a great success; so much so that larger machines are now being purchased to cope with the rapidly increasing traffic. Maj. N. Brearley, of Airways, Ltd., is sailing next month for England to complete arrangements for the new fleet. The improved airplane will carry four passengers in an exceptionally roomy cabin, and it will be specially constructed for this, the longest permanent air route in the British Empire.

Since the extension of the line to Perth, the passenger traffic between Carnarvon and Perth has trebled, and scarcely a week passes without some people being unable to obtain seats. The air service covers long stretches of pastoral and cattle country, and those on the stations regard it as a wonderful privilege to make fairly frequent trips to the cities, and so conquer the isolation. The airplanes carry goods of a remarkable range, from magnates and shearing machine tools to boring plant accessories, dogs, and live chickens. The air service is having an amazing influence on the life of the far-away settlers, and is introducing amenities never dreamed of by those who have been so many years taming the wild places.

Pursuant to a prolonged investigation the Minister for Excise in the Madras Government decided to introduce a temporary measure of prohibition and from April 1 it is forbidden to sell liquors of any kind to the hill tribes, chief of which are the Toda and Badaga. The latter tribe welcomes the experiment. Lately a considerable number of the young men of the tribe have given much time to touring the villages, preaching the temperance crusade on the ground that unless something is done the community will be in a hopeless economic condition.

The high percentage of efficiency attained by the air service has aroused comment by public men, and in the press, in all parts of the world. The high standard required by the company when selecting its pilots and mechanics has been one of the secrets of its success, and of the many skilled applicants for positions, only the very best has a chance of being chosen.

The average speed of every mail run is more than 80 miles an hour. The new machines will be faster, but will have a much lower landing speed. An extension of the mail route to Wyndham, far away on the northwest, will be in operation late this year. This will involve an extra 1000 miles flying

a week, making the weekly total about 4000 miles a week, and Major Brearley says it will be a most helpful factor in Australia's economical defence policy.

Australia is gradually establishing a complete air service, linking up the various capital centers. The next step will be the inauguration early next month of the mail line between Adelaide and Sydney, and an extension north and west is only a matter of time.

THE TRIBESMEN GIVE PROHIBITION A TRY: NOW PREACHING IT

CALCUTTA, June 10 (Special Correspondence) — An interesting experiment in prohibition is reported from southern India. The Madras Government is trying the effects of prohibition among the hill tribes of the Nilgiris (the mountains in southern India). Partly as the result of an increasing consumption of intoxicating liquors these hill tribes are steadily dwindling in number while their economic condition is deteriorating.

The Madras Government has been

conducting a series of experiments

in the hills of the Nilgiris.

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## THE RADIO PAGE

## SUGGESTION OFFERED FOR NEW FOUR-TUBE REFLEX EQUIPMENT

## Detailed Instruction and Chart Provided for Construction of Novel Outfit—Not Difficult

Reflex enthusiasts who followed our first series starting with a one-tube and working through to the three-tube set may be interested in seeing how a circuit may be expanded. Today a diagram of a four-tube reflex is shown. This is simply the three-tube reflex with an extra stage of radio frequency added to it.

We now begin to get into so many tubes that the set is not inherently stable so that a potentiometer is necessary to bring in the desired stations. The only parts needed to make the three-tube reflex into this reflex are a tube socket and an untuned radio frequency transformer.

The same tuned transformers we first specified are used as indicated. Since publishing the directions for making these we have found that the makes of honeycomb coils vary so much that it may be found advisable to use a 75-turn coil for the secondary. For those who missed the previous instructions the following details are given.

Take a 75-turn honeycomb coil (this may be reduced to 65 turns if the lower wavelengths cannot be reached) and around this place a piece of Bristol board or heavy writing paper the width of the coil. Over this insulation wrap 10 turns of No. 28 D. C. C. wire, which will be used for the primary of the transformer and are shown by the short windings in the diagram. If the 198 type of tube is used, more turns on the primary may be tried, up to 15. This is likely to make the set more unstable, but with a potentiometer control such as is used in the set described today, the extra turns should not offer difficulty.

Be sure that the untuned radio frequency transformers are of the best quality, giving good amplification over the whole band of radiocasting wavelengths. The set may be used with a loop although, as previously

stated, a loop will not begin to pick up the amount of energy that an antenna will.

If a loop antenna is used it should be connected to the points marked "X" in the grid circuit of the first tube. A good way to do would be to have a jack arrangement so that the loop may be plugged in thereby disconnecting the antenna coupling system. Another way which might prove simpler for some to construct would be a double pole, double throw switch connected so as to serve the same purpose.

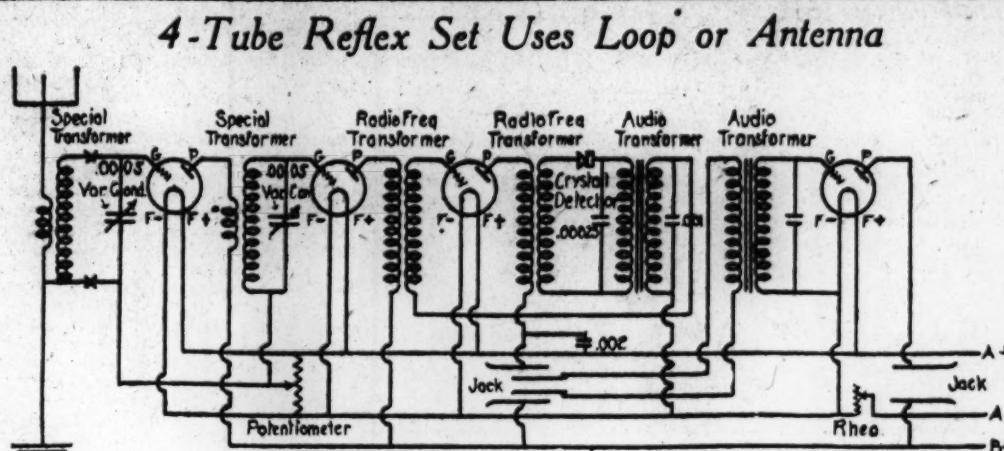
In case this is used the loop is left fastened to two of the outside posts of the switch. Then the grid circuit is connected to the center poles and the antenna coupling system to the two other outside poles. When the switch is thrown to one side, the loop is connected into the circuit while contact with the other side provides the antenna connection.

## Question Box

134. I am enjoying the new addition to the Monitor, the Radio Page and am very interested in the new four-tube reflex transformer. Is the set sufficiently advanced or perfected so that I may construct it for myself and others? I have a radio set which I am constructing using neutrodyne sets of several types and I am sure that with the new transformer some fine results may be had. Can this transformer be used in the Harkness circuit in place of the coils you mention?

(Ans.) The circuit using the Harkness regenator is perfect for general use. The method used in building this transformer is rather unique in that it is necessary to use licensed parts in building the set for others. This is advisable as factory-built regenators are right up to specifications while many home-built ones, while appearing to be good, do not measure up quite as well.

A transformer for neutrodyne or tuned radio frequency circuits is being designed



This Diagram If Compared With the Diagram, Previously Published, of the Three-Tube Reflex and Studied Carefully Will Show How the Addition of the Extra Stage of Untuned Radio Frequency Is Made. The Two "X" Marks in the Grid Circuit of the First Tube Mark the Places Where the Loop Should Be Connected, and the Antenna Transformer, or Coupler, Disconnected.

by Mr. Browning and we will carry full details regarding it when completed. In its present form the regenator is not used in a neutrodyne circuit.

135. I am interested in the Monitor Radio Page and have read about the reflex sets with great interest. I am anxious to know if the Harkness circuit using a honeycomb coil can be used in place of the straight-wound coils in the Harkness set? R. B. Norwood, O.

(Ans.) The special transformers mentioned must be used in the Harkness circuit in place of the coils you mention.

136. I am a constant reader of your page and this reflex with the exception of the varactor diode, etc., takes the place of that instrument. The point in question is your audio transformer. I have not made up this set with a 10-tube transformer, but I am sure that it should work nicely. The important thing in this case would be to use the correct condensers of the proper capacity across the primary and secondary of the transformer. The set should operate well using these parts. Let us hear how it works out.

137. I am using all your present parts and this reflex with the exception of the varactor diode, etc., takes the place of that instrument. The point in question is your audio transformer. I have not made up this set with a 10-tube transformer, but I am sure that it should work nicely. The important thing in this case would be to use the correct condensers of the proper capacity across the primary and secondary of the transformer. The set should operate well using these parts. Let us hear how it works out.

138. I am enjoying the new addition to the Monitor, the Radio Page and am very interested in the new four-tube reflex transformer. Is the set sufficiently advanced or perfected so that I may construct it for myself and others? I have a radio set which I am constructing using neutrodyne sets of several types and I am sure that with the new transformer some fine results may be had. Can this transformer be used in the Harkness circuit in place of the coils you mention?

(Ans.) The circuit using the Harkness regenator is perfect for general use. The method used in building this transformer is rather unique in that it is necessary to use licensed parts in building the set for others. This is advisable as factory-built regenators are right up to specifications while many home-built ones, while appearing to be good, do not measure up quite as well.

A transformer for neutrodyne or tuned radio frequency circuits is being designed

## Radio Programs

*Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.*

## FOR MONDAY, JULY 21

We read recently that in England the actual song of the nightingale was transmitted to all people within hearing distance of the British Broadcasting Company's various stations. We have yet to hear such a wonderful performance here in America. But WBZ is to run a close second, and give us some human bird whistlers on their program of this date. Not only that. We have here had three bird-whistling people perform at the same time, but the effect should be entertaining.

The United States Marine Band is going to be on the air again from WEAF by direct land wire from Washington. It is always a pleasant treat to their programs. Another feature from WEAF will be their regular dinner music from the Rose Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Such features as these show the best side of radio-casting.

This is a real good day in radio. Coming to station WLW, we observe another thousand grand opera radiocasts from the zoo in Cincinnati. Looking at the title off-hand and not being acquainted with Cincinnati, we might think this was a burlesque affair on the real opera as we know it, with animals in the zoo roaring out tender arias to the listening throngs. But the truth is that the zoo contains a great out-of-doors den, with a fine auditorium, where the best productions of opera are possible.

## Program Features

FOR MONDAY, JULY 21  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass.  
(887 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner concert by the WBZ Trio.

7:05 p. m.—"Bringing the World to America," prepared by Our World Magazine.

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.

7:40 p. m.—"Concert by Everett's Biblical Chorus of Webster," prepared by quartet—Mrs. G. Wheeler, soprano; Mrs. G. Loring Burwell, alto; G. Loring Burwell, tenor; Louis Stocking, baritone; Charles H. Pitt, bass. Mixed Chorus and accompaniment; program by the WEZ Trio.

8 p. m.—Concert by Pauline H. Clark's Original Bird Trio (whistlers).

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (888 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Musical numbers by Ethel E. Catherwood, piano; Ralph H. Steele, tenor; Leonard W. Grant, baritone.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (492 Meters)

8 p. m.—Marie Wade, soprano, accompanied by A. V. Lufrio.

8:30 p. m.—"Women's Program."

8:45 p. m.—Dinner music.

8:55 p. m.—Roxie Baxter, contralto, accompanied by A. V. Lufrio.

8:45 p. m.—Concert by the United States Marine Band, William G. Schellmann, director, from Washington, D. C.

WMAZ, Bound Brook, Radio Corporation, South Dartmouth, Mass. (888 Meters)

8 p. m.—Same program as WEAF in New York City.

WIF, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (888 Meters)

2 p. m.—"What the Wild Waves Are Saying."



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## UNITED STATES RADIO PROGRAMS STIMULATE INTEREST IN SAMOA

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8—Radio interest in Western Samoa has been stimulated to a considerable extent recently on account of the reception of radio-cast programs from New Zealand and the United States, according to a report of Quincy F. Roberts, American Vice-Consul in charge, a copy of which has been received by the American Radio League through the State Department.

The development of radio on the Islands was slow prior to January, 1913, owing to the many restrictions which were in force up to that time, and even now the owners of receiving as well as transmitting equipment are licensed under the Administration of Western Samoa. This territory, under a mandate issued by the League of Nations, has been created a radio district of New Zealand and is of necessity subject to its regulations in this respect.

The licenses are issued for one year and other than this the only other restriction upon receiving stations is as the report states, "no licenses will be granted to use circuits which unduly energize the receiving antenna" an example of such type is that in which one coil of a two coil tuner is used as a reaction coil, inductively coupled to the antenna coil." Amateur radio transmission is not permitted between the hours of 7 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Reaction is used for the word "feedback" in Great Britain. In other words, a set that through regeneration puts energy into the antenna system is not permitted.

Dr. Steidi of Berlin is stated to have perfected an arrangement by which the ordinary telephone subscriber may listen to opera. Dr. Steidi's invention includes providing each member of the orchestra with a microphone, so that each instrument heard in its proper proportion to the whole volume of sound.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Helping Freshmen Bridge Gulf Between School and College

By FRANK C. LOCKWOOD  
Tucson, Ariz.

## Special Correspondence

ONLY the most callous executive can look with indifference at the annual list of freshman casualties. Some years ago when I first came to realize fully what havoc was being wrought each year in our freshman ranks, I was astonished and grieved. It was particularly disconcerting to learn that from 10 to 25 per cent of the freshmen in our institutions of higher learning, by the close of the first semester, were being sent home because of low grades or dissipation. Hugh H. Caldwell, registrar of the Georgia School of Technology, made a study in 107 colleges and universities of what registrars call "the freshman mortality rate." The report shows that 32 per cent of the students who enter as freshmen do not remain longer than one year.

Of late years there have been attempts by conscientious instructors and executives to aid our sorely beset freshmen. About 12 years ago the writer made a small attempt to deal with the problem by the preparation of a little manual entitled "The Freshman and His College," to be placed in the hands of entering students as a part of their work in freshman English. Many colleges and universities promptly adopted this book. Since then courses have been organized in many colleges to help the freshman bridge the gulf between high school and college; to acquaint him with his new world; to assist him in choosing his course of study wisely; in short, to help him get his bearings, and then to teach him to think. These courses vary all the way from a one-hour lecture each week during the first semester, to the course in contemporary civilization offered at Columbia College, required of all freshman students and meeting five times a week throughout the year.

## The Columbia Plan

The Columbia plan is a solid and ambitious one. Its chief aims are: to inform the student concerning his physical and social environment; to give him a survey of the intellectual, economic, and political life of today as related to the past. "The great events of the last century in the history of the countries now more closely linked in international relations are reviewed, and the insolent problems, internal and international, which they are now facing are given detailed consideration." Early in his course the student is given "objective material on which to base his own farther studies," since it is believed that this will help him to understand better "the civilization of his own day and participate better in it."

The course has been developed by 10 or 15 able young men from the departments of history, economics, philosophy, and government. They have worked in close co-operation upon the content of the course and the plan of presenting it to the students. A chairman of the group is held responsible for the whole course. The instructors visit each others' sections, meet often for consultation, compare notes, and, as occasion demands, institute changes. They meet the freshmen in sections of 20. They act, also, as advisers to the students in their respective sections and represent their interests before the deans and the committee of instruction. This course has affected great good; it has become a part of the Columbia curriculum, and is being studied closely by other institutions.

## Yale

Yale has made a bold and successful attempt to solve the freshman problem by the introduction of a common freshman year. Many universities are watching this experiment.

The writer recently made a special trip east to study at first hand the Yale and Columbia plans. The common freshman year had its inception in dissatisfaction on the part of the alumni with the quality of teaching offered freshmen as compared with the superior advantages offered upper classmen. The alumni insisted that freshmen should have the best teaching that the university could provide. Four definite things are to be noted in the Yale plan: First, the freshman class has been organized as a separate college, with its own dean and faculty and budget. At the beginning of a faculty of some 50 members was assigned definitely to the freshmen. Some of the ablest scholars and best gifted teachers in the university volunteered for this service. The members of the freshman faculty receive the same salaries, honors, and rewards that men connected with the Yale College faculty and the Sheffield Scientific School faculty receive.

Second, a sound basic curriculum has been agreed upon which enables the student to postpone until almost the end of his freshman year the decision whether to go into Yale College, the liberal arts division, or Sheffield Scientific School, the engineering division, where the quality of scholarship has been improved during the freshman year. The first class, under the new regime, entered in the fall of 1920; so the good result of the innovation can now be noted as it has been carried on into advanced classes.

Dean Angiers reports that the whole university has already felt the

impetus toward higher scholarship. Fourth, the secret and prime spring of the whole plan is to be found in the work of a group of volunteer counselors drawn from men on the freshman faculty who are specially qualified to enter into the freshman's problems. Each counselor has about 20 students under his care. All of these men are registered in some one of his classes, so that he has many contacts with them. He has no disciplinary responsibility. His relation is purely one of comradeship and helpfulness. He is given about \$100 a semester to use in suitable ways for social purposes, so that his own purse may not be too heavily strained. The counselor will take his students to the theater once or twice a term or have them to lunch or dinner occasionally. Some counselors keep on intimate terms with parents; some represent the student if he is in trouble with the faculty. In fact the counselor stands as adviser, representative, and friend to his students. From talks with students as well as with college officers the writer can testify that the scheme is helpful and satisfactory.

In: London, Eng. Special Correspondence

THE "Adventure in Education" caught Noel Will's eye while he was looking for a headmaster, and the governing body, to which he committed the charge of Rendcomb College, and of which he is chairman, invited J. H. Simpson to take the post. It was a fortunate day when he consented.

## Training in Spending Money

The school opened in May, 1920, with about a dozen boys. Now, by year it has grown until now there are 42. The great majority come from the elementary schools, and have been selected after a personal interview out of a larger number who have qualified for admission at the annual examination held by the county education authority for the award of free places in the secondary schools of Gloucestershire. A boy must be under 12 years of age at entering. He has no fees to pay, and a certain amount of clothing is provided for him. In ad-

dition there are a few boys who have been nominated by the founder, boys of gentle birth, whose parents lack the means to give them a liberal education. Some others are to be admitted next September at a fee of £100 a year, with the object of increasing that element in the school, and incidentally of strengthening its financial position.

Training in Spending Money

Though the boys are receiving the best education that can be given in surroundings that probably could not be surpassed, there is no luxury, no extravagance. All that the health, mind and a healthy body require they have; but they do for themselves things that a public school boy does not (it might be better if he did): they make their own beds, and clean their own boots and take their turn to wait at table.

Most of them come from homes

where pocket money is scarce. In order to "give the boys some training in the spending of money, both as individuals and as a body upon objects of common interest, and to encourage a livelier understanding of the economic basis of citizenship," the headmaster persuaded the governors, instead of providing free all the apparatus for games and recreation rooms, papers and magazines for the library, newspaper and envelopes, and so forth, to allow each boy pocket money to the amount of eighteen pence a week, and let him provide what is necessary out of his own resources. He is more than satisfied with the result. "The value of the scheme," he said, "lies less in the training which it gives to a boy in the careful use of his own money, than in the necessity for deciding what are the proper objects of common expenditure and the opportunities of discussing matters of general interest. All this makes for progress in the social education of the boys. The scheme also encourages care of school and personal property, and will do this even more as its scope is subsequently extended. Regular estimates of the expenditure required for games, library, etc., are submitted by various committees of boys (with a member of the staff on each) to a general meeting which approves or rejects them. The method by which the necessary 'taxes' are to be raised is settled by a finance committee consisting solely of boys. The general meeting is already tending to widen its activities." That was nearly three years ago, and there have been further developments since then.

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were typical elementary school boys in speech and manners. Although there was no attempt to make them rigidly obedient to all the superficial conventions which prevail in other classes of society, changes were soon noticeable. You cannot live with being influenced by their manners and their voices. Within a year it would hardly have been possible for a stranger to have guessed that these were not boys from cultured homes in some expensive preparatory school.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Plays of Old Japan  
Acted in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 9

THE Threshold Playhouse, beginning July 7, 1924, four Japanese plays. "Tokiyori Noshitersen" ("Forsaken Love"), a poetical comedy in five scenes arranged, by Leo Duran, staged by Ned Crane, direction of Michio Itow. The cast:

Chorus ..... Miss Grace Voss  
Warriors ..... Elizabeth Gatlin  
First Concubine ..... Betty Joe Howard  
Kiyomori ..... William Green (evenings)  
David Barrie (matinées)  
Munemori ..... Louis Smith  
Takemori ..... Mildred Lief  
Kobayashi ..... Lucile Osborne  
Tokiyori ..... Albert Bliss  
Mochiyori ..... Adel Knight  
Oishi ..... Margaret Manson  
Samurai, servants, boys, monkeys  
Grace Voss, Betty Callender, Ann Osborne, Elizabeth Gatlin, Rosebud Lane, Marion Robb

"Kitsune Zuku" ("Something-Nothing"), a farce translated by Louis V. Ledoux and Michio Itow. The cast:

Master ..... Louis Smith  
Taro ..... David Barrie (evenings)  
Gilbert Cowan (matinées)  
Giro ..... Ned Crane

"Bushido," a tragedy by Takeda Izumo. The cast:

Silly ..... Mildred Lief  
Kwan Shoosigh ..... Betty Callender  
Choma ..... Elizabeth Gatlin  
Ewama ..... Marion Robb  
Tokuzan ..... Rosebud Lane  
Betty Joe Howard  
Mistress Tonarnee ..... Betty Joe Howard  
Santos ..... Gilbert Cowan  
Mistress Cheeks ..... Elizabeth Gatlin  
Kotaro ..... Mildred Mann (evenings)  
Sibyl Deucher (matinées)  
Ganzo ..... William George (evenings)  
Gembai ..... David Barrie (matinées)  
Matsumoto ..... S. Thomas Gomez  
Kwan Shoosigh's mother ..... Margaret Manson  
Peasants, soldiers ..... Lucile Osborne, Ann Votter, Margaret Manson, Reinhold Kneip, Roy D'Andrade, Grace Voss, Ellen Chivers

"Kygogen Bussu" ("The Fox Grave"), a farce translated by Louis V. Ledoux and Michio Itow. The cast:

Master ..... Louis Smith  
Taro ..... David Barrie (evenings)  
Gilbert Cowan (matinées)  
Giro ..... Ned Crane

Japan of the tenth and twelfth centuries is poetically, historically and scenically set forth by Michio Itow and his stock co-workers in the congenial surroundings of the Threshold Playhouse opposite Central Park at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The "Ka-Bu-Ki" plays, interpreted after the Japanese manner with pantomime, native music and dancing, are spoken in English. This is a series of unfolding Oriental stage action entertainingly projected in simple, direct style peculiar to the forms and traditions of the art of Japan.

Alexander Salzman's skilful lighting of these ancient and somewhat flat Oriental settings in the odd perspective, sharp outline and silhouetted characters identified with Japanese prints and paintings, adds the final touch to an illusion which causes one quite to forget for more than two hours that he is glancing back 1000 years from the vantage point of a 1924 New York theater chair.

"Tokiyori Noshitersen," described as a poetical comedy, action placed at Kyoto about the year 1150, is a tragedy pure and simple from the Oriental point of view. It recounts the age-old romance of the young nobleman who becomes enamored of the rustic maid, to the usual stubborn displeasure of his autocratic sire. The girl refuses him; he thereupon renounces the world and retires to the shelter of the Temple of Buddha. She at last relents, and humbly sues for his pardon, but her erstwhile suitor declines to forsake his ecclesiastical environment. The distracted young woman passes away just outside the temple gate, while Tokiyori and the priests chant dimly within.

"Something-Nothing" depicts the Japanese sense of humor as expressed through the antics of a grotesque master and his two clownish servants.

"Bushido," the outstanding feature of the quadruple bill, has its action in the year 902. This classic tragedy movingly pictures the Japanese concept of honor, for which, in this case, a beautiful young lad is sacrificed as a substitute offering for the child prince. "Bushido" was produced in New York several seasons ago with the assistance of Mr. Itow, who, by the way, was a member from childhood of the Imperial Theater of Tokyo, destroyed last September in the earthquake and fire. The present low production at the Threshold Playhouse is in capable hands on the whole.

"The Fox Grave" serves as a foil to the somber lines of "Bushido," sending the audience home in mirthful contemplation of the frivolous capers of the august master and his comical service associates, Taro and Giro.

Individual work does not call for special citation here; rather suffice it to conclude with the statement that the plays are interpreted by a generous sized cast of performers who reflect credit upon the training of Mr. Itow.

## San Francisco Music Notes

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4 (Special Correspondence)—A plan for summer orchestral concerts is being discussed by persons concerned over the plight of the musicians of the San Francisco

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Symphony Orchestra, who find the problem of employment difficult for five months of the year. But the project is still in a nebulous condition.

No announcement of the probable orchestral repertoire for the coming season has yet been made, as Alfred Hertz is absent, having been summoned for the second time to conduct the summer concerts in the Hollywood Bowl.

Gastano Merola, director of the San Francisco Opera Company, has completed all arrangements for the second season of that organization. Eight subscription performances are to be given from Sept. 22 to Oct. 4, with several extra performances contingent upon public response. The principal artists engaged are Claudia Muzio, Toti dal Monte, Thalia Sabanleva, Beniamino Gigli, Giuseppe de Luca, José Mojica, Louis d'Angelo and Lodovico Oliviero.

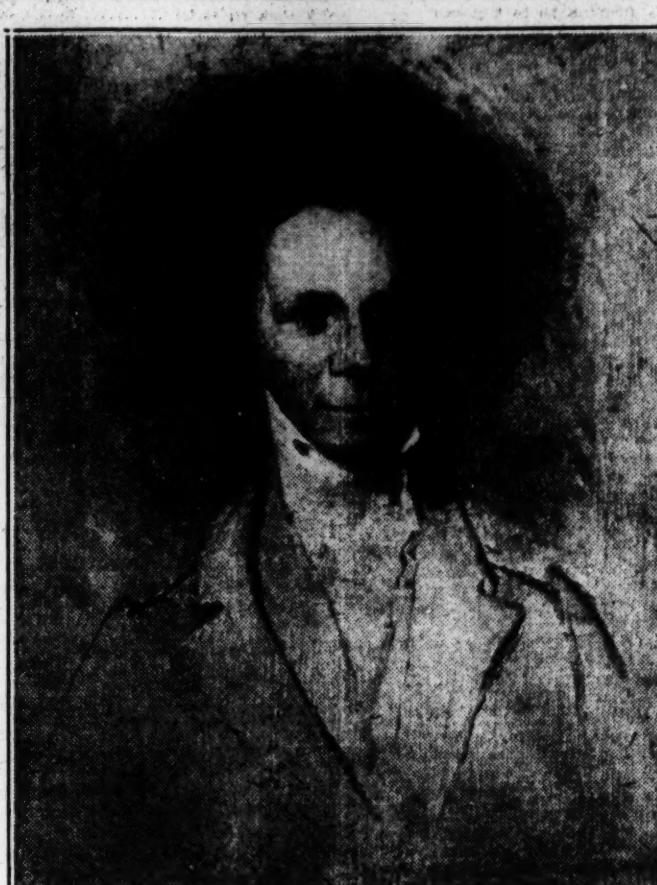
Elias Hecht, founder and manager of the San Francisco Chamber Music Society, has made early announcement of plans for the eighth season of that organization, composed of Louis Persinger, Louis Ford, Nathan Firestone and Walter Ferner. In conformity to the society's previous activities, there will be six concerts here. The assisting artists engaged are Felix Salmond, Erno von Dohnányi, Germaine Schnitzer and the Philharmonic Quartet of Los Angeles. Appearances of the society outside of its home community will maintain, if not surpass, its record of 35 concerts last season.

## Bates Players on

## Summer Circuit

LEWISTON, Me., July 10—Inspired by the example of "The Jitney Players," Harvard and Yale students who, under the lead of Bushnell Cheney, a Yale graduate, after having toured last summer a part of New England with a complete miniature motorized player equipment, will repeat their experiment this summer. Walter V. Cavigian of Willimantic, Conn., a senior at Bates College, has organized a company of students from Bates and other Maine colleges to do a similar act.

The Collegiate Players, as they will be termed, differ from the Jitney Players in that they will not carry

Photograph by Chappell  
Henry Clay; Sketch Portrait by James Read Lambdin

## Early American Portraits

Baltimore, July 11  
Special Correspondence

THE awakening of American collectors and museums to the value of early American portraiture has, within the last decade, produced something very like an American art tradition.

The Collegiate Players, as they will be termed, differ from the Jitney Players in that they will not carry

art student, were they corralled and classified.

Retrospective exhibitions which tend to gather from distant corners of the land hitherto unknown as well as known works of early American artists have been steadily increasing in number and efficacy. The aggregate of works shown by Benjamin West, at the Philadelphia Art Alliance in 1920 because the forerunner of comprehensive exhibitions of canvases by Thomas Sully and the three Peals staged in successive years at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. And now, as a new idea in the collection of Americana, the Sears Academy of Fine Arts at Elgin, Ill., has inaugurated a historical sequence of American art, and is endeavoring to obtain one example of the work of every American painter, be he master or apprentice.

Element of Romance

The popular interest thus stirred in the portraits of our own nation has rendered the American collector unusually sensitive to possible new discoveries and annexations. There is about early American art a certain shroud of mystery. Many of the painters of first rank were itinerant portraitists, whose works may still lurk in the garret of ancient farm houses, or find their way unrecognized to the auction block.

A collection of great interest might be built about early portraits of American artists by their own colleagues. The nucleus for such a specialized grouping may be found in the permanent collection at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, yet, although that institution is alive to the potential value of such a classification, the acquisition of the portraits has come to be a matter of passive, rather than active and aggressive interest. As a result, many portraits which might have found their way into the collection have passed into other hands, thus destroying a unique opportunity in the collection of Ameri-

can art.

A Portrait of Thomas Birch

Not long ago Albert Rosenthal, himself a portraitist and an authority on early American masters, found in an

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## The Meaning of Tradition

IMAGINE that an art critic should then primarily to that abstraction of artistic effort which characterizes an epoch in the sense in which water unconsciously mirrors the face of the sky. It is perceived as it were by the wanderer who lingers by the lake, not by the sky itself; it is an abstraction no contemporary can define adequately. We perceive its significance only after its appearance has changed, and tradition belongs to the past merely because we are too blind to perceive the fullness of its manifestation in the present. Its significance lies perhaps in the fact that the active individual artist cannot perceive it directly, it hovers at his elbow but behind him, if he can fulfill its demands he will rise from individual achievement into the company of those whom we honor as the bearers of tradition. Tradition thus signifies the intangible touchstone of great art, and its mystery for the creative artist lies in the fact that it is discerned so readily when he has ceased to labor, though no effort can reveal it to him while he toils in contravention or obedience to it.

J. HOLROYD REECE.

## Slav History Is Told on Canvas

Sofia, May 27

Special Correspondence

**I**N ADDITION to the five large paintings of the series entitled "The Slavic Epic" which were exhibited in New York and Chicago, Alphonse Mucha has now completed 12 more of the series which is designed to dramatize the history of the Slavic race. In his medieval studio in Prague, he is now working on the last three of the cycle.

"My feeling about European art is that it indicates exhaustion," said Mr. Mucha, in Sofia on an art mission, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The hope of a renaissance lies in the Slavic race, with its vast reservoir of motifs, material and fresh inspiration. With that end in view, I am working to collect and publish a series of volumes on Slavic art, with an especial purpose to indicate those elements of art, coloring, and design which are common to all the Slavic nations. In other words, after collecting the best art achievements of all the Slavic nations, we shall seek to isolate, so to speak, the fundamentals of Slavic art. That, we hope, will serve as the basis for future achievements in modern, living Slavic art, with a view to giving a new impetus to the flagging art life of the west."

What Mr. Mucha is magnificently carrying out is an exposition on canvas of the events in Slavic history

manization began and was all but completed on the Baltic coast. Mr. Mucha furnishes another glimpse into the remote past of the race. Poland, Serbia and Montenegro furnish other subjects of heroic mold for the "Slavic Epic."

Mr. Mucha has worked for 13 years on the cycle, so far. It will require several more years to complete it.

"For the financial means to pursue this work I am indebted to an American lover of the Slavic race, Charles R. Crane of Chicago and New York. I became acquainted with him several years before the war, when I was giving an exhibition in America.

"He saw the possibilities of my plan for an epic of the Slavs, in the form

## A Detailed Study of American Prints by F. Weitenkampf

American Graphic Art, by F. Weitenkampf. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.

**F**OR the origin of the Graphic Arts in the Eastern Hemisphere we have to rely largely on theory. For their origin in America we have the facts. People today are not so far from the early colonists as not to know something of the hard, practical problems they had to solve before time could be spared to art, and how

standards of his art and continued to give distinction to Harper's. Sound criticism here would be of more value than innumerable names of second-rate men and second-rate publications.

We are glad that Mr. Weitenkampf does not do the line, though a somewhat feeble one, in the comics. They have contributed more to the debasement of illustration in America than anything else and no language can be too strong in exposing the evil they have done and are doing. "The eternal ebullition of the all-dominating kid to the discomfiture of his elders," he says, "is not exactly a pleasing subject in the gaudy 'Supplement' for which our children can hardly wait on Sunday." The story told is debasing

## North Shore Art Association

Gloucester, Mass., July 12

Special Correspondence

**T**HE North Shore Art Association and the Gloucester Society of Artists are rapidly resolving themselves into bodies analogous to the academicians and the independents in New York. The two are diametrically opposed, and each, it would seem, is rapidly finding all the pitfalls and quicksands common to its metropolitan prototype.

The North Shore Association opened its galleries today with the largest display of art yet shown in Gloucester, an aggregate of some 500 works, painting, sculpture, drawings, and prints. An entire new gallery has been dedicated to small canvases in oil or water color, to prints and drawings, thus equipping the association with three spacious exhibition rooms.

Hugh H. Breckenridge, now elected president of the association, is the genius of the hanging committee, and, working with William McGregor Paxton, has produced an arrangement scintillating in color and admirable in balance and contrast.

The stage craft of the art gallery has long been a favorite field of experiment with Mr. Breckenridge, and he stands today as one of the few painters who can give the public an exhibition so adroitly staged that its mediocrities vanish in the improvidence of the whole. Thus, the casual visitor finds a predigested art opinion in every wall that meets his gaze.

First impressions are of paramount importance—of this Breckenridge is well aware—and, as in his own work, he plays upon color and contrast with a skill wholly disarming.

The second annual display of the North Shore Association is an exhibition comparable to the major annuals of a metropolitan mid-season. The work is, for the most part, academic or flavored with the more acceptable tenets of the moderns. The work ranges from the true and academic handling of portraiture by Richard S. Meryman to the vivid pigmentation of the student-artist Barse Miller, who with an impartiality which is itself a criticism of exaggerated color theories—paints New England and the tropics in the same blaze of hot color.

Frederick Waugh, once a meticulous academician, has for the last few years been working toward the happy union of what is best in the old art and the new. His large canvas, "Queen's Rock, Jervis Inlet, B. C.," is, one feels, the most distinguished and stirring work in the North Shore galleries.

There is the sheer upward sweep of mountain timber climbing toward the snow, bristling yet darkly massed—for Waugh does not fear dark pigments. Above are white snow-capped summits, white clouds and blue sky.

There is in the painting the pure fragrance and rare atmosphere of the high places and the magnificence of the forest.

A prize of \$100, offered by Alice Worthington Ball, will be awarded by the jury of selection during the course of the exhibition to the best canvas in the galleries.

William and Elizabeth Paxton, Mary Kremelberg, Alice Worthington Ball, Carl Nordell, H. Dudley Murphy, Elizabeth F. Washington, Mary Townsend, Lillian B. Messer, Gertrude Fuks, Anna Coleman Ladd, Gabrielle De V. Clements, Ellen Day Hale, Alfred Hutton, and a host of others. Yet, with few exceptions, one is more impressed with the term appearance of the galleries than with the contents.

Many of the artists show works which have contributed previously to the interest of metropolitan exhibits, and it is indeed a modern masterpiece which can retain its freshness of appeal at a third or fourth showing.

Breckenridge, perhaps has been too successful in the perpetuation of his color theories in the interests of a rising generation to contribute more than a retrospective canvas such as "Ivory, Gold and Blue." One finds him also, as an etcher—a new field of endeavor for him and one in which his ability as a draftsman may find the outlet scintillating in color and admirable in balance and contrast.

In fact, the drawings and etchings are of intimate interest. They reveal, for instance, the careful close-up study which Mulhaupt has lavished upon Gloucester craft and which later bear fruit in his more ambitious canvases.

Still life is also undergoing a metamorphosis. At one pole lies frankly realistic representation—such as that contributed by Edmund Tarbell, a tonal interpretation, or the color flashes by Laura D. S. Ladd. The opposite pole is planted by Emma Fordey McRae, who conceives a still life as a decoration and who improvises upon the theme suggested by nature. Between the two one may find Lillian B. Messer, whose still life studies are somewhat confused, now veering to the decorative, now toward the natural, and endeavoring to combine the two irreconcilable in a single canvas.

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DOROTHY GRAFF.

HENRY H. GUTTERSON  
ARCHITECT2822 GARBER  
BERKELEY  
526 POWELL ST  
SAN FRANCISCO

Wood Engraving by Timothy Cole, After Constable's "The Hay Wain"

of pictures, and offered to finance the work, on condition that the cycle, when completed, should be the property of the Czechoslovakian Nation. On its part the city of Prague agreed to construct a building to be the permanent home of the cycle. This, it is planned, is to be called the Hall of Slavic Life."

The paintings, with the exception of a few painted during the war, when canvas was scarce in Prague, measure 8 meters by 16. The treatment is of the Slavic style with vivid colors. The attention to detail in the composition

eventually some of these very problems gave the artist his chance—how the need of things like maps, paper money, plans of various kinds, was the opportunity for draftsman and engraver. From this crude beginning the growth of the arts and crafts in question can be followed, step by step, until in the nineteenth century they attained their high perfection from which, however, more than one has since fallen to such depths that we can only hope for the revival that will give them new life. It is a subject for an interesting history.

But Mr. Weitenkampf's book is less a history than as he calls the bibliography at the end of the volume—guide. His new edition just published is really a new edition and not merely a reprint. He has, as he says, brought the story down to the present day and has also endeavored to make it less of a "detailed record." But the details are still too many. To borrow his own simile, there is still too much undergrowth for the woods of information to prove easy to traverse; that is, as the old saying has it, we cannot see the woods for the trees. The student is bewildered by the lists of names and titles, all the more because Mr. Weitenkampf seems so bewildered by them himself as to lose his sense of proportion. There are names that might as well be forgotten except by the iconographer and the collector to whom a print appeals by anything rather than its artistic quality, while to lead the way through such a maze leaves no time for criticism. The author is submerged in the mass of material.

This is felt more particularly in the chapter on the Illustrators, perhaps because it was in illustration above all that the progress in the graphic arts was so remarkable during the seventies, eighties and nineties of the past century. Mr. Weitenkampf seems overwhelmed by the difficulties of his task, swimming breathlessly through all that has to be said, so much so that he has to quote other authorities to say it for him, and even then is too confused by his subject to be of much help.

Surely, now that he can take breath to think, he will wonder at his own want of appreciation of Edwin A. Abbey, the pioneer, one of the chief influences in the movement, though the casual reader might gather that Abbey, who could not express "large human sympathies," was nowhere compared to Charles Dana Gibson, with his ever-widening outlook on humanity." Surely, it will now occur to Mr. Weitenkampf that Joseph Pennell, whom he quotes often, is not only a writer on the art of illustration, but an illustrator who has illustrated numerous books of importance and who worked during many years for the Century. Surely, Mr. Weitenkampf will now remember that F. Walter Taylor, whom he never mentions as an illustrator, was one of the rare few who in the deterioration of recent years remained true to the highest

standard of craftsmanship that the war posters were mostly disappointing.

There is a full and elaborate index.

That is indispensable part of a serious book which American authors and publishers too often neglect.



A Woodcut by J. J. Lankes

that have most powerfully influenced the life of the race. The first of the cycle, which attracted international attention when exhibited in America, after the World War, are figures in the foreground indicating the character and attitude of the race in the primitive or savage state. The figures are those of crouching women, inertly awaiting the alien domination. This foreign mastery is indicated by the figures of warriors in the background, some of them mounted—Tartars, Pechenegs, Mongolians, and other Asiatic races, rushing to conquer and enslave the Slav.

Then come other scenes in Slavic history. The Mongol invasion of Russia is the subject of one of them. Earlier than that is the Varang wave from Scandinavia, which tradition has it was met by the Russian tribes with open arms. The Croatian wave, under Count Zrinyi, which shattered the crest of the Ottoman wave advancing upon the West, furnishes the subject for another of the cycles.

One of the most striking of the subjects is Tsar Simeon of Bulgaria and his learned men and artists adapting the books of Byzantium to the requirements of the newly baptized Bulgarian people. The Bulgarian branch of the Slavic race appears in three other pictures of the cycle. In one appears the monk Methodius, discoverer with his brother, Cyril, of the alphabet first used by the Bulgarian people and then adopted by the Serbians and Russians. The artist has selected for this picture that moment in the history of the Czech people when Methodius, canonized by the churches of all Slavic nations is reading the papal bull permitting him to perform in the Slavic language the marriage ceremony for the daughter of the Czech King, Premysl Ottokar II.

Out of that incident grew the Hussite reformation and the wars which Ziska waged to maintain Czech nationality. Jan Huss, the thinker, and Ziska, the fighter, are presented in other dramatic groupings of vivid color. Then, in the morning of the Slavic race, before the process of Germanization, he showed us not merely the face of a fine ripe man, he showed the face which many a seventeenth century painter would like to have seen but failed to perceive, the face of the age, the expression of all's positive and constructive ambition.

The nature of tradition pertains

to that abstraction of which Mr. Weitenkampf speaks. Sound criticism here would be of more value than innumerable names of second-rate men and second-rate publications.

We are glad that Mr. Weitenkampf does not do the line, though a somewhat feeble one, in the comics. They have contributed more to the debasement of illustration in America than anything else and no language can be too strong in exposing the evil they have done and are doing. "The eternal ebullition of the all-dominating kid to the discomfiture of his elders," he says, "is not exactly a pleasing subject in the gaudy 'Supplement' for which our children can hardly wait on Sunday." The story told is debasing

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## CANADA SELLECTS DAVIS CUP MEN

Dominion Tennis Finals Prove to Be a Triumph for U. S. Players—Lott Wins

TORONTO, Ont., July 14 (Special)—Following the final rounds of play in the Dominion tennis championships here Saturday the Canadian Davis Cup committee held a meeting and selected W. F. Crocker and Jack Wright, both of Montreal, as members of the Canadian team to meet Cuba in the first round of the American zone at the Ridsdale courts, Ottawa, on July 15 and 16. R. A. Bell and G. F. Andrews of this city will play Crocker and Wright in a trial doubles match here this week, and if the Toronto pair win, they will be elected as the doubles players in the Davis Cup match.

The final day in the Canadian championships was a record proved to be unique for Americans, with G. M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, Ill., United States junior champion, and Samuel Hardy of New York being very prominent. Lott won the open singles. Paired with Hardy, he won the men's doubles, and Hardy, with Miss Phoebe Griserson of Ottawa, won the mixed doubles final with Lott and Mrs. F. H. Wright.

In the singles final Lott outclassed Andrews, winning handily, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4. The United States junior star out-generaled the Toronto lad with fast chess-like maneuvers and a baffling change of speed. Several of his lightning-like drives went past Andrews before he had a chance to react. Lott also had the speed and endurance, keeping up with the fast pace well. Andrews became erratic at times and sent easy returns well in an effort to stem off defeat. He played his best game when he forced the new champion to a 6-5 score in the second game. Andrews' long serve hit him to the back in the game, and he placed his long shots nicely, but in the last set he was a little too strong and drove his shots outside.

Lott was by far the better at the net and used Tilden's famous play to perfection, driving his return after the net and dropping it over easily before Andrews would come from the back line. Lott, 17 years of age, is the youngest net star to win the Dominion single title. He is still a high school student and qualifies again to defend his junior laurels.

Miss Marjorie Bickle of this city defeated Miss Marjorie Leeming of Vancouver, in the ladies' singles final, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, and thereby won her tenth Canadian championship. When it came to actual strokes the young British Columbia champion had the advantage over the American, particularly in the first set, but the clever tactics of the local player who won her first Canadian title in 1906 just turned the tide in her favor. It was one of the best ladies' finals that has ever been played in the city.

In the men's doubles there were a lot of surprises, particularly in the star of the quartet. The Americans were too strong on the first two sets, but in the third W. F. Crocker and D. R. Morrice, the Ontario and Quebec champions, made determined stand, but the winners made few mistakes. The new champion and his partner finished.

The final in the mixed doubles was the most exciting of the day. In the morning Miss Griserson of Ottawa and Hardy proved a surprise in the semi-final round by eliminating Mrs. Bickle and Robert Baird of this city, a stubbornly contested three-set match.

In the afternoon, Miss Griserson and Lott had an easy victory over Miss E. B. Macdonald of this city and C. Godefroy of The Hague, Holland.

In the final which was contested by two American-Ottawa pairs, Miss Griserson and Hardy won the first set, the prize winning after a brilliant match.

Hardy mixed his play to advantage offsetting the speed of Lott, and in the third set he rose to brilliant heights. Miss Griserson was also at the top of her form.

In the junior final, Gilbert Nunn defeated Donald Gunn in a well-played match, and both players, particularly the former, promise to develop into championship possibilities. The summary:

CANADIAN OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S OPEN SINGLES

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated C. K. F. Andrews, Toronto, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1.

LADIES' OPEN SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. H. F. Wright, Ottawa, defeated Miss Marjorie Leeming, Vancouver, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

MEN'S OPEN DOUBLES—Final Round

Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated W. F. Crocker and D. R. Morrice, Montreal, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Final Round

Gilbert Nunn, Toronto, defeated Donald Gunn, Toronto, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. H. F. Wright, Ottawa, defeated G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Miss E. M. Macdonald, Toronto, and C. D. Godefroy, Holland, 6-1.

Miss Phoebe Griserson, Ottawa, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated Mrs. Harry Bickle and R. A. Baird, Toronto, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4.

Final Round

Miss Phoebe Griserson and Samuel Hardy defeated Mrs. H. F. Wright and G. M. Lott, Chicago, 3-6, 9-7, 9-7.

United States Wins

Two Titles on Mat

PARIS, July 14 (AP)—The United States Olympic wrestlers have won two titles—the featherweight and light-weight—while Finland has won one title—bantamweight.

Russell Vis of Los Angeles won the lightweight title by defeating Weak-strom of Finland on points in his first bout and again in his second bout.

In the first the American had his opponent down for a majority of the time with double-grappling and wrist holds; in the second and deciding match, he floored the Scandinavian in 3m. 45s. with a double grapple.

Robin Reed, Oregon Agricultural College, won the featherweight title from Chester Newell, Portland, Ore., winning two out of three bouts, the first on points and the second in 7m. 39s. by a few thousand bales.

Pisajamaki of Finland won the bantam title by defeating his teammate, Makinen, in two bouts, the first on points and the second by a fall in 90 minutes.

Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic Committee, was on the sidelines, encouraging the American wrestlers.

J. F. Spellman, Brown University, who was matched against Courant of Switzerland, had a strong wily customer in Harry Clegg, of Ohio State, the American heavyweight, was pitted against Nilsson, the big Swede, who practically cannot be rocked.

His bouts won and four lost was the day's score of the American wrestlers when Saturday night's long session of bouts ended with 100. Ohio State, Ohio State University heavyweight, defeated McDonald, of Great Britain, for the only United States victory Saturday night.

H. A. Smith, United States Navy, middleweight, lost to Makinen, Finland, by decision in a match that went five minutes overtime. W. B. Johnson,

Columbia University, welterweight, lost to Verni, of Switzerland, by a decision after the Americans had protested a rolling fall, awarded previously to the Swiss.

R. I. Flanders, Northfield, Vt., heavyweight, lost on points to Nilsson of Switzerland in an interesting bout that went five minutes overtime.

Chester Newell of Portland, Ore., a featherweight, defeated Hansen of Sweden on points. R. L. Reed of Oregon Argos, another featherweight, threw Kohlmann of Esthonia in 8m. 28s. Russell Vis of Los Angeles, lightweight, threw Esthonia of Estonia in 1m. 20s., while earlier in the day Bryan Hines, Northwestern University, won from Diller of Belgium on points.

The victory of Bryan Hines of Northwestern University, on points over the stubborn blond little Belgian, Diller, gave the only early thrill to a long session of Olympic contests in the stadium of "Olympic" River, during which heavy Scandinavians, grappling in polar bear fashion, were the main contenders.

The American lad went to his man from the whistle and for 10 minutes pummeled and rolled him about the mat, but the plucky youngster below him would not turn over on his back.

Finsen forced his way ahead in the final Grasco-Sorenson team classification having 62 points. Sweden has 22, Estonia 27, France 10, Hungary 9, and Norway, Italy, Denmark and Egypt 3 each.

## GOOD FALL BUYING IN SHOE MARKETS

General Improvement Also Shown in Demand for Leather, With Prices Steady to Strong

The Boston shoe market is the center of trade activity this week, with the opening of the show exposition. Buyers from many sections are present and a large number of new styles are being made for August and September delivery. Conditions seem to indicate that shoe plants will enjoy a fair activity for the next six months.

The price trend of footwear is leaning toward weakness, but quotations on standard grades are understood to carry guarantees which protect the buyer up to a certain stage of production.

Sole leather is moving daily with prices holding strong. Top grades of oak leaf feeders' heads are 50c. to 60c. medium weights, 50c. to 60c. heavy backs, 38c. to 40c. and cow backs, 30c. to 35c. The movement of feeders' heads, but carload lots are not uncommon. Prime bellies bring 21c. to 23c. and a good second grade, 18c. to 20c. A sale of heads, on foreign account (between 100 and 200 tons), ranged in price from 10c. to 12c.

Union sole leather shows a smart improvement over last year, but quotations on feeders' heads are 50c. to 60c. heavy backs, 38c. to 40c. and cow backs, 30c. to 35c. and there is a marked increase in the demand for leather.

Leather goods are quite active. Chrome-colored leather, N. Y. plump skins are quoted at 42c. to 46c.; the same grade, lighter weights, 36c. to 40c. and cheaper skins, bench run, at 18c. to 26c.

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Leather goods are quite active.

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(Continued)

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MEN AND BOY CLOTHING  
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Exclusive Agents for  
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Main 287—Sand for Booklet

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STEAM LAUNDRY

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Specialists in High Quality Apparel  
Featuring

**DRESSES—BLouses—  
SWEATERS**

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VANITY FAIRY LINEN CLOTHING  
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162 University Avenue

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Palo Alto, Calif.

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Imported Lingerie  
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## OREGON

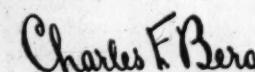
Portland  
(Continued)

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THREE STORES

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All Lines  
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Who's Your Host?

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Umbrellas,  
Swimming, Blouses, Skirts, Coat, Pictures  
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Opposite Alder Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

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RESIDENT AGENT

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A Half Block West of Bldwy.

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PORTLAND, OREGON  
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Systematic Savings  
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MORRISON STREET AT PARK

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291 Tenth St., Near Jefferson

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Walnut St., N. near Sandy  
Garfield 0814

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Portland  
(Continued)

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A Laundry service that will more than  
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EAST 003

East Pine between East 10th and East 11th

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**East Side Overland Co.**  
281 East Broadway at Wheeler St. Four blocks  
east of Broadway Bridge. East 1267.  
SAFE PLACE TO BUY USED CARS

  
**Frank Parker Shoes**  
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Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Umbrellas,  
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3000 Broadway, 10th and Alder  
Opposite Alder Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

Portland, Oregon

2000 Broadway at 10th and Alder

Opposite Alder Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

Portland, Oregon

## THE HOME FORUM

*A Busy Day in Don Quixote's Library*

IN THAT chapter of "Don Quixote" in which his friends and his niece and the housekeeper burn up that misguided gentleman's misleading library, Cervantes allowed himself the amusement of criticizing one of his own books, "Galatea," as worth very little, but saved it from the bonfire. Cervantes never, so far as is now known, carried out his declared intention of writing a second part of the "Galatea," and seems, in the judgment of posterity, to have been a perspicacious critic of his own poetry, for posterity has found it negligible.

The "Galatea" was an early work, a pastoral novel in the fashion of the time, somewhat autobiographical in that its sighing shepherd was Cervantes himself, and Galatea, after whom he sighed, was Donna Catalina de Palacios Salazar y Vozmediano, whom the poet presently married.

It no doubt amused him to include his pastoral novel among the volumes in Don Quixote's library; and although his satire had to do with the romances of chivalry, he had an eye also, by the time he came to writing it, on the absurdities of the pastoral novel. So at least it would seem from the vehemence with which Don Quixote's niece objected to separating one kind of literature from the other in making the bonfire.

"O Sir," said she, "pray order these to be burnt with the rest; for should my uncle be cured of this distemper of chivalry, he may, possibly, by reading these books, take it into his head to turn shepherd, and wander through the woods and fields, singing and playing on a pipe."

Don Quixote had amassed quite a library, or Cervantes for him. It was an extravagant, popular literature of mounting absurdities and exaggerations, false and misleading philosophy, impossible knights, monsters, and enchanters, "abhorred by many," wrote Cervantes in his preface, "but applauded by more." Don Quixote's shelves were heavy with it; the titles were actual titles, and later literary research has brought many of the books together in library collections.

There was "Amadis of Gaul," credited with being the beginning of the books of chivalry, though where chivalry started is a debatable question; the first romance of "Amadis," however, may have appeared in Portugal in the late thirteenth or some time during the fourteenth century, and fragments of it, translated into Spanish, were

brought together in 1525, and made no doubt the four-part romance of "Amadis" that was found in Don Quixote's library. Near it stood "The Adventures of Esplandian" or, as it was completely named in those days of expansive titles, "The branch springing from the four books of Amadis de Gaul, called the exploits of the very valiant knight Esplandian, son to the excellent King Amadis de Gaul." Don Quixote's friends had respected the antiquity of Amadis, and temporarily suspended sentence, but not so with Esplandian.

"The next," said the barber, "is Amadis of Greece; yea, and all these

URAY in warm weather is miles from where the train unceasingly and deceptively leaves one. Perhaps in cool weather the distance shrinks—distances have a way of changing with the thermometer—but on this particular afternoon Auray is what a Georgia Negro would call "a right smart piece" from the railroad. The long street which leads one to the town is not all that a street should be in the matter of paving and sidewalks but there is done not pretend to be a street until a huge blue sign is reached with Auray printed on it in man-size letters followed by an arrow pointing toward what is still distance. The street, however, takes to cobblestones and narrows itself between low houses, churches and shops until it

last it reaches the town hall and the main square.

Then it narrows again in order to slip between old houses whose crooked windows turn a clear-eyed gaze on passers-by, with here and there geraniums blooming redly in painted cans on the window ledges.

And then the street runs down hill steeply to the bridge which crosses a rushing tidal river. A beautiful park which starts from the river's level, climbs the hill to a plateau and looks out over the valley straight into the near-by gulf of the Morbihan.

There is a fountain on the lower road to which the women come to fill their pails and pitchers, and on the opposite bank of the river there are other houses even older and more humble as to architecture than those in the center of the town.

*Auray's Long Street*  
*The Tree Is There*  
*When the winter winds*  
*Race over the ground,*  
*Drunk with cold and strength,*  
*When the granite rocks*  
*Hide in the deep snow,*  
*The tree is there,*  
*Alone on a high hill,*  
*Combing the icy gouts*  
*With grinding frozen boughs.*

Or,

When the gentle winds  
Slide across green fields  
In a summer sun,  
The tree is there  
To wave cool shadows  
Over the thirsty grass.  
The tree is there,  
Etched against a moonlit sky.  
Singing hush, hush.

Dana Hill, in the Bookman (New York).

*Image*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

original when he said to the woman of Samaria, "God is a Spirit." In certain Bible translations the article "a" is omitted; and the sentence reads, "God is Spirit." Therefore we must conclude that man images Spirit, and must therefore be spiritual. Anything regarding man, then, that does not measure up to this standard is not the truth about man, and must be overcome or corrected through the understanding which the word "image" makes possible. A material man could never be the image of Spirit, and since Spirit is man's infinite and eternal original, which must have expression, man can never have fallen away from imaging God. This is the message that Christian Science brings to mankind.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we find the following (p. 475): "Question—What is man? Answer [in part]—Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Matter is not that likeness. The likeness of Spirit cannot be so unlike Spirit. Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science." Through its revelations of Truth Christian Science is making it possible for the earnest student to prove by practical demonstration that man is now and forever imaging—reflecting—invariably joy and love, undaunted by fear or hatred, inexhaustible supply, permanent health, restful activity, and the peace "which passeth all understanding," for these are all qualities of God, man's original. By small beginnings each seeker can prove for himself that what God, Spirit, does not include man cannot fail to. As Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health" (p. 516): "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

A dictionary defines "to image" as "to reflect." The writer of Genesis was guided in his choice of words when he wrote, "So God created man in his own image." In the image of God created he him; male and female created he them; for surely there is no word other than "image" that could make possible a clearer realization of the true nature of man. By way of illustration, consider the object reflected in a mirror. The action and form of the image or reflection in the mirror are the same as those of the object. The object is responsible for the image, the latter being the involuntary and exact expression of the original. In consequence, the image cannot fail for one instant to express or reflect what the original does. Nothing can be added to or taken from the image, unless first it be added to or taken from the original. How easy thus to be an image! May not these be some of the thoughts the inspired writer of Genesis wished to convey when he called man God's image? Looked at in this light, man is recognized to be the effect, the eternal and perfect expression, of God, his original.

In order, then, to have a correct concept of man, it is necessary to have a correct concept of God. In the fourth chapter of the gospel of John, Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, unfolded the true nature of man's

another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian)



Auray. From a Drawing by O. Gieberich

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily  
Newspaper

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Eastern U. S. 10 Madison Avenue, New York City.  
Western... Suite 1458, McCormick Building, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
Northern California... Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.  
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*From the Hand of John Ruskin*

It hangs in the museum among other famous paintings, and yet there is about it something so intimate and personal as to raise the question whether its display is quite fair to John Ruskin.

It is a painting in water color of an orchid made by John Ruskin and given to Miss Sara Norton. "To S. N. J. Ruskin, 1873." The inscription runs and there follow the symbolic Latin lines:

In caelum tendit  
Nec terra oblitiscitur.

That was to Ruskin—the particular significance of this flower—a flower that, as a botanist tells us, draws its sustenance from the air as well as from the earth. "It points toward the sky, nor is it forgetful of the earth."

Such a text—if we may call it that—is especially characteristic of Ruskin. Nothing to him was too humble, too lowly to have connection with the deeper springs of being, and yet nothing too exalted, too ethereal to be severed from practical uses. We remember how in one of his essays he speaks of the danger of a religion that is not rooted in everyday living, and of the Bible "of which no syllable was ever yet to be understood but through a deed."

When Ruskin sent this little water color to Miss Norton, it carried a message that she and all of his true friends could well read between the Latin lines. It is a delicate white blossom with a purple heart and butter-yellow petals, painted on a background of truly cerulean blue. (That color was a favorite of Ruskin's always. People who recall hearing him lecture speak of his inevitable blue flowing tie, matching the color of his eyes. And then there is the small family story of him when he was a small boy having his portrait painted and demanding that the background be "blue hills.")

Framed with the picture is a letter in Ruskin's own handwriting, addressed to Charles Eliot Norton, beginning "My dearest Charles," with that overflowing responsiveness of affection which made Ruskin so lovable. And under the date of the letter, he has written the words, "Rosie's twenty-fifth birthday." Merely the phrase—but what more was necessary to call forth the sympathy of the old friend who understood the pathos that Rose La Touche had brought into the experience of this prophet and thinker; Rose, whose family and friends had felt that she could never accept Ruskin's love, because he was, in her sense, an "unbeliever." As the years go by, it seems more and more difficult to understand, in the light of the almost childlike ploy that animated nearly his every utterance.

So these two maidens—the delicate orchid, the affectionate letter—have a sense of nearness to Ruskin, the man, which all his books have not achieved, give us, above all, a consciousness of the warm, generous heart that lung constantly beat itself in gifts of loving friendship.

*L' Immagine*

Traduzione dello stesso articolo inglese sulla Scienza Cristiana

UN'ANALISI del primo capitolo della Genesi illumina molto la mente di chi va dietro alla ricerca della Verità. Una delle rivelazioni che vi si trovano, e che è davvero utilissima e di carattere pratico, è la seguente, cioè, che l'uomo, allor quando se ne fa menzione in questo capitolo, viene chiamato "l'immagine di Dio." La parola "immagine" è usata ben tre volte in due versetti, (26 e 27), in connessione col nome "uomo". Tale ripetizione è degna di considerazione; poiché l'analista del simbolismo e del linguaggio metaforico della Bibbia, dimostra che, quando si vuol richiamare in modo speciale l'attenzione sopra d'una parola od una frase, tale parola o frase viene ripetuta nello stesso versetto, e talvolta, anche nei versetti seguenti. L'attenzione del lettore è così forzata ad arrestarsi là, ed un'abbondante luce spirituale diventa accessibile col ponderare tali ripetizioni di parole e di frasi.

Un dizionario definisce il termine "formare ad immagine" come equivalente a "rifettere". Lo scrittore della Genesi si sicuramente ben guardato nella scelta delle parole quando scrisse: "Iddio adunque creò l'uomo a sua immagine; egli lo creò a immagine di Dio; egli creò maschio e femmina"; poiché senza dubbio, non vi è altro parola oltre che "immagine" che potrebbe descrivere più chiaramente la vera natura dell'uomo. Considerate, a modo d'esempio, un oggetto che viene riflessa in uno specchio. L'atteggiamento e la forma dell'immagine riflessa nello specchio sono identici a quelli dell'oggetto. L'oggetto è responsabile per l'immagine, la quale non è altro che l'espressione involontaria ed esatta dell'originale. In conseguenza, l'immagine non può mancare, neppure per un istante, di esprimere o rifettere ciò che fa l'originale. Nulla può essere aggiunto o tolto all'immagine, che non sia prima aggiunto o tolto all'originale. Come è facile adunque l'essere un'immagine! Non può forse darsi che questi fossero precisamente alcuni dei pensieri che l'illustre autore della Genesi voleva comunicare agli uomini, quando egli chiamò l'uomo l'immagine di Dio?

Considerate alla luce di queste rivelazioni, l'uomo è riconosciuto d'essere l'effetto, l'espressione eterna e perfetta di Dio, che è il suo originale. Per formarsi un concetto corretto dell'uomo, è necessario, quindi, l'avere un concetto corretto di Dio. Nel quarto capitolo del vangelo di Giovanni, Cristo Gesù, che mostra che costituiscono la Ditta, sono riflessi dalla Sua creazione; e quando noi subordiniamo la falsa testimonianza dei sensi corporei ai fatti della Scienza, noi vedremo questa somiglianza e riflessione dappertutto.

*The Hill Road*

The hand of progress had built a straight-going, hard, satisfying road. It had employed many dollars and much labor with great efficiency, and now the smooth, shining surface of a perfect course awaited the untiring use of countless, feet, silent motor cars.

But we recalled joyously that the hill road remained! Should we harness fat, pensioned old Fanny to the ancient vehicle dreaming in the buggy shed, or should we go tramping on eager, happy feet over the familiar, well remembered and cherished hill road? We looked up at the bland blue arc of the sky and off at the green tiers upon tiers of branch and bough and set out on foot.

We sang a little, softly, and let the small winds of summer ruffle our uncovered locks. As the way leaned higher so also rose our hearts. The spirit of meditation sat upon the quiet road—uninvaded it had been for many a day. Quails and chipmunks and little wild things slipped swiftly along its vine-tendriled borders, gazed at us with bright, inquiring eyes and disappeared in their native fastnesses.

A tiny crystal-clear stream, fed by some devoted and unseen spring, tumbled from ledge to ledge of a brief, craggy pass and found a fine pebbled basin for its bright brimming pool. It held the leaf-green of shifting boughs and the fair reflections of the sunlit upper world.

Occasionally a plot of wild flowers flamed as we went. Though the petal snow of early blossom time was past, a thousand sweets filled the air. Up and up climbed the sedate, thoughtful hill road till it touched the azure of the sky. We felt that it took itself very seriously and regarded the light run-away feet of its traveler with mild disapproval.

One reflected that it might be justified in a bit of hauteur, for had it not the gratifying history of long and reliable service, having acquired a certain dignity of useful, well-lived years? Had it not for its very own dower of beauty which only the prodigal hand of summer can bestow? Had it not the music of myriads of bright winged, happy hearted feather folk with which no orchestral achievement can compare? Indeed, a canny wizard it seemed. Had it not charmed us from the comfortable much-traversed path to its bewitching upward-climbing way? In very truth the carpeting mosses of its shadow-haunted sides were to us more wonderful than the richest tapestries of a king's palace.

But even hill roads must go down again. As we began the gentle descent we felt that the ancient highway assumed a sort of quiet, impersonal dignity, as though it would show the busy little village, so important with its many summer visitors, only its "company face." It was as though it reserved its thoughtful moods for the privacy of its own green-clad haunts.

We felt like privileged wayfarers.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924

## EDITORIALS

THREE notable political conventions have given the American people opportunity to decide between three eminently respectable presidential tickets. That there is difference in character and in convictions between the candidates does not detract from the respect due to each. There is a marked divergence between the declarations of policies upon which

they offer their candidacies to the people. That is desirable. It would seem that every American, whatever his political convictions and whatever may be his favorite type of human personality, could find in one of these three tickets a fit subject for his support. However, if these three do not suffice him, there are six others, less widely known, to which he may turn in his extremity.

And now comes a question as to how many of the citizens of America are going to exercise their political right of selection and of voting? If the experience of the last twenty-eight years is to furnish a guide for the future, we shall find at least half of the American people staying at home on election day. These figures, recently published in Collier's, the national weekly, on the extent of the stay-at-home vote, are significant:

In 1886, 80 per cent of the voters cast ballots.  
In 1900, 73 per cent.  
In 1908, 66 per cent.  
In 1912, 62 per cent.  
In 1920, less than 50 per cent.

The striking fact about this tabulation is that it shows a steadily decreasing proportion of the potential vote in the Nation to have been cast. It is probable that, if to these figures of presidential elections should have been added the figures of the vote cast in off years for United States senators, a still greater disproportion between the total number of possible voters and the number of votes cast would be shown. It is a well-known fact that the radical senators now in Congress were elected not merely by minority votes, but by even beggarly minorities, in some instances only 17 to 20 per cent of the total voting population of their states.

What is the reason of this growing indifference on the part of American voters to the privilege of suffrage? Precise statistics are not available for its explanation. Possibly it may be due to the fact that equal suffrage doubled the number of possible voters, while women do not go to the polls as generally as do men. There are those who might argue that the disparity is due to heavy immigration for the last ten years; and yet casual observation suggests that the foreign-born voter is more apt to make use of his privilege than is one sprung from many generations of native-born American citizens.

Disgust with party politics, and a feeling that there is no difference between the two leading parties, are sometimes cited in explanation; and yet we find that in 1912, when it might have been thought that the Roosevelt candidacy would arouse the intense enthusiasm of precisely the class of voters who are in revolt against the two older parties, the proportion of the total vote to the number of legal voters fell off 4 per cent from what it was in 1908. The largest percentage of votes, it will be noticed, was cast in 1896, a year in which a sharp difference between the parties, on an issue which was thought to involve the direct material interests of every citizen, produced a campaign of unexampled vigor. That year, if ever, campaign issues were discussed fully and exhaustively, both on the platform and in the press. And so we find that then 80 per cent of the voters cast their ballots, while in 1920, when Republicans were trying to prove Mr. Harding quite friendly to the League of Nations, and Democrats were trying to demonstrate that Mr. Cox was not too friendly to the League of Nations, the vote fell to 50 per cent of the total.

Perhaps it is only when the issues are thus sharply defined, and the leader of each party, as in 1896, has the courage to stand for his convictions, that the people will avail themselves to the fullest extent of their right to vote. There is discussion of compulsory methods for effecting this end, but we fail to see how any can be made at once constitutional and effective. Apparently it has become quite as much the task of the press and the leaders of public opinion to teach men to vote at all, as it has been in the past to teach them how to vote rightly.

THE Postmaster of San Francisco has been making estimates on the cost of the air mail recently established between that city and New York. It appears that on the first eastward flight 8000 pieces of mail were carried and \$2308.48 received. According to the Postmaster's estimates, this netted a profit of more than 40 per cent, or, to be exact, \$539.68. The

primary purpose of the Post Office Department, of course, is not the earning of a profit, but to render service; nevertheless, as extensions of that service prove profitable, its methods can be ramified and diversified to an unlimited extent.

For example, to the east and west routes of the air mail may be extended connecting lines running north and south. Boston and Philadelphia on the Atlantic coast, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle on the Pacific coast, can be given facilities equal to those of San Francisco. The construction of airplanes will be encouraged, and the manufacturers, who now complain bitterly that there is no business to keep their plants running, will be helped to maintain their industry, so important in time of war. There will be a field for the useful employment of aviators, and a corps of trained air pilots will thus be made available for an emergency.

The establishment of this transcontinental service is due to the interest and persistence of Postmaster-Gen-

eral New, who in this as in many other ways has contributed enormously to the increased efficiency of America's postal service.

REALIZING that a vote adverse to the new Government would seriously strain Franco-British relations, as well as jeopardize public confidence in themselves, the French senators have been content to pass a Scottish verdict on Premier Edouard Herriot and his supposed concessions to the Prime Minister of Great Britain at their recent meeting at Chequers Court. Now, unless the British Parliament disowns Mr. MacDonald, which is not likely, the projected interallied conference under the new auspices can be held. In both countries the politicians know that public opinion demands peace, and an early and serious attempt at settling the questions that have been hanging fire for five years. Responsibility for thwarting this desire would be heavier than the disowned leaders, who themselves failed, would care to assume.

Whereas before the spring elections the French Senate was the more radical of the two houses of Parliament, it is now the more conservative. As always, and as intended, it represents public opinion of some years back. In the Chamber of Deputies, as long as they hold together, the Radicals and the Socialists have absolute control. There the Nationalists who grilled M. Herriot in the Senate would have had a very impatient audience. Being a Senator, M. Poincaré no longer has a right to speak there, and his partisans are in bad odor with the new majority. In the Senate, on the other hand, he has still a great number of friends, and there he can still continue to deliver his regular Sunday harangues of the last two years.

But the French senators also know very well that when it comes to defeating a Premier who has a majority in the Chamber they must proceed with caution. Being elected indirectly and for long terms, they do not represent public opinion for the moment, and in a contest before the country they know they would draw the shorter straw. Repeatedly the advanced groups in the Chamber have proposed either to abolish the Senate altogether or to shear it of its veto power on legislation, as the English have done with the House of Lords. Though in theory both houses have equal power, in practice ministers are examined before the Senate and given advice, but they are seldom overturned. Like the old Roman Senate, the French council of elders stands on its dignity, but it does not have the power of the American upper house.

"Go ahead and show what you can do, but be careful, very careful," the French Senate has now said in effect to Premier Herriot. "And remember that none of your promises are good unless ratified by us." Ramsey MacDonald also knows this situation, and even after M. Poincaré was defeated he said that no solution of the standing problems would be permanent unless it had the approval of the fallen leader and his friends. In foreign relations each country has certain interests at stake which remain the same whatever party is in power. While in Paris Mr. MacDonald talked with a number of party leaders, past and future premiers, and in their eagerness to achieve results he and M. Herriot must remember that they lack experience in statecraft and that, no matter what bargains they strike, someone will be disappointed. But they also will remember the great masses of voters who demand peace and whose confidence has been placed in them. If they will strike out boldly and achieve results, they can await criticism from political rivals with confidence.

LAST week's developments in the business and financial situation of the United States were particularly interesting because of the light they may throw, in prophetic fashion, on the state of industry this autumn. They included further robust strength in the stock markets; buoyancy in wheat, corn and cotton; moderate hardening of prices for some of the basic materials, and, finally, a flurry in the foreign exchanges which carried sterling up to a point where it is a bare two cents to the pound below the year's best price.

It may be argued, and probably is true, that there was a different motivating factor in each case. In the case of the stock market, the ease of money was the chief cause; in the grain markets, the Government's forecast of the smallest corn crop in many years and reports of drought in Canada, which has seriously affected the growth of wheat; for the hardening of prices in some of the basic materials, the main factor was the increased purchases by those whose products are a long while in the process of manufacture; finally, the reason ascribed for the strength of the foreign exchanges is the conciliatory attitude with which the international conference on reparations, scheduled for July 16, is being approached by France and England.

Each of these developments, although offset in measure by slow and generally unsatisfactory trade at the moment, has tended to bring about a very considerable change in sentiment about the future. The optimism in the country's financial districts, particularly, is just as impressive as was the pessimism three or four months ago. Possibly this has been emphasized during the last week by the selection of a conservative candidate by the Democratic convention and the assurance that the campaign this fall, so far as the two major parties are concerned, will be pitched on a high plane of conservatism. But the actual benefits to be eventually derived by the country from the constructive developments of the past fortnight are not unimportant. The advance of the grain crops, for instance, has stilled many complaints from the midwest and the northwest about present conditions, and has brought preliminary assurances, at least, that these sections will fare well on the crop year. Visible benefits

of the advance in the grains may be seen, thus early, in increases in mail order sales and in lower loan accounts for the "country banks" in these districts.

The record of the first six months of the year gives emphasis to the fact that the decline in industrial activities, from late March to the first of July, was especially severe and drastic. Unfinished and unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation—one of the country's dependable barometers—were practically cut in half during that short space of time. The record of many other typical companies in other lines of industry duplicates the experience of the Steel company. From such a sharp downswing of the operating pendulum, there is usually an upswing of recovery, even though it be a moderate one.

Such an upswing is now quite generally anticipated in the country's financial districts for several reasons: first, because of the fact that there has been no general inflation to be corrected; secondly, that the ease of money and its plenty may encourage "industrial adventures"; thirdly, the fact that there is no oversupply of materials and that shelves are rapidly approaching a state of depletion; fourthly, that the downswing of prices, if not actually stopped, has at least been slackened; fifthly, crop price improvement. These are merely the foundation stones for the building of normal and satisfactory conditions. They are sufficiently strong and solid, however, to form the basis for an industrial and business structure not easily rocked into uncertainty.

IT is a frightful indictment which Dr. John W. Hodge of Niagara Falls, N. Y., a former member of the health department, levies against vaccinators and vaccine manufacturers when he says that they create smallpox scares to stimulate business. Yet this is far from being the first time that a similar charge has been made, and made, too, in such a manner that, if unwarranted, the challenge implied in it would certainly, one would have thought, have been accepted. That it never has been constitutes a piece of extremely damaging evidence.

These periodic smallpox scares, in the opinion of Dr. Hodge, come to life about vacation time, and are used as a lever whereby to accomplish the compulsory vaccination of school children—a practice which he designates as of the nature of gross medical malpractice against public policy and public health. He further avers that the figures which were given out in Detroit, during the recent so-called epidemic there, of the number of cases of smallpox in the city can almost be discounted, because "if a person has a pimple, a blister, or a sore lip, the annoyance is put down as smallpox for statistical purposes, when the scare is on."

Without going so far, however, as does Dr. Hodge, in his virtual charging of the medical profession with deliberate dishonesty, it still certainly seems that some step should in all fairness be permitted by health departments, etc., under which the compulsory feature of vaccination should be entirely done away with. It may be granted that many physicians and thousands of the lay public believe whole-heartedly in this system of alleged prophylaxis. As such, they are entitled to their opinion and all that it involves. When, however, it comes to a matter of forcing unwilling victims to submit to a process which is known frequently to produce unpleasant results, certainly there are two sides to the question which should be considered.

No matter how positive certain individuals may feel concerning the value of medical or religious practices, it is becoming more and more clearly understood that they have no right to force others to accept their views. These are matters in which the individual right of conscience must be fully recognized. Moreover, when the question enters in of the possibility that a dishonest motive may be behind the whole business, one would have thought that, if for no other reason than to safeguard their own reputation, the medical profession would have welcomed the opportunity to avoid the imputation by eliminating completely all features of compulsion.

## Stimulating Business for Vaccinators

## France's Independence Day

How inextricably is today linked with yesterday and tomorrow! And how disproportionately great do small events grow in the alchemy of the years! A speech delivered on the battle field of Gettysburg comes to mean more than the battle itself. A selfish bargain between King John of England and his nobles, set down on paper at Runnymede in 1215 and later called the Great Charter simply because it was long, is transformed into Magna Charta and becomes the "palladium of English liberties," in Chatham's phrase, and in fact. By the significance attached to it in popular thought, the surrender of a jail to a Parisian mob becomes the most momentous event in the history of France.

It was 130 years ago today that a ragged mob—composed chiefly of outlaws, virago fishwives and deserters from the Gardes Françaises—termed by Mirabeau the "greatest ruffians in Paris," broke into the antiquated fortress called La Bastille. The fortress was equipped with cannon used only for firing salutes and garrisoned chiefly by pensionnaires. After a brief struggle it was surrendered.

The terms of surrender were violated: the mob vented its cruelty upon the kindly and courteous governor, de Launay, freed four counterfeitors and three other prisoners, and retreated. The Bastille was a fortress of slight strategic importance. Its capture was anything but a brilliant exploit, and the releasing of prisoners was merely the repetition of a deliverance at the prison La Force on the previous day. Many of the citizens of Paris regarded the entire action with shame and disfavor at the time.

Yet because of it Frenchmen today in all parts of the world observe July 14 as their Nation's great patriotic holiday. Not the Oath of the Tennis Court, not the Declaration of the Rights of Man, not the promulgation of a new Constitution, not the execution of the King; but this act of lawlessness has come to mark the dawn of the new day in France.

While, however, the realities represented by the words *liberté, égalité et fraternité* were not to be achieved by such means nor in one day, it is true that the fall of the Bastille signified the beginning of popular control of the Government. It meant a larger concept of freedom, though the proper use of that freedom had yet to be learned. The aspirations kindled on that fourteenth day of July have not been fully realized in France or elsewhere, but they have profoundly influenced the development of democracy throughout the world—even as they were influenced by the American Revolution.

♦ ♦ ♦

A year ago today I saw how provincial France observes Bastille Day. On July 13 our dear old professor stood up and, with all the dignity his baggy trousers and ludicrous, whisker-muffed mumble would permit, announced that no lectures would be given tomorrow at the Université de Besançon. He had been lecturing to our class of *étudiants étrangers*—Swedes, Belgians, Chinese, English and American—on that part of Caesar's "Gallic Wars" which describes Besançon. Caesar called it Vesontio and made his headquarters here during one campaign. His description is still amazingly accurate, except that now the river is spanned by bridges and the town has spread across them, while atop the gray rock mass, grim and dour, the fortress built by Vauban for Le Grand Monarque keeps vigil.

Scarcely any known method of celebration was neglected and all were indulged in with a volatile enthusiasm to be found only in the Latin countries. Cannon rattled the hills all day and one parade of mounted trumpeters followed another, with the wild crowd becoming hysterical every time the "Marseillaise" was started. It seemed natural. Is there anywhere music more stirring than that tune when it rings from the trumpets and drums from the drums of marching men—unless perhaps it is the weird boom of tom-toms at a Navajo war dance? Of course, something may be said for the skirl of bagpipes—if one is a Scot.

But of all things military it would seem that these people should have had enough. That day made me wonder. It is to be remembered that they are "Gaulois" and Frenchmen, essentially the same Frenchmen who for centuries have sacrificed material prosperity in pursuit of the chimera of military glory. *La gloire*—the very name has a fascination on French lips. And I thought I understood better why Joan of Arc was French, and how there came to be a Louis XIV and a Napoleon Bonaparte.

Military and civil bands vied with each other all day. On the Doubs there was a gorgeous display of flower boats, and along the banks a carnival company composed chiefly of merry-go-rounds (of which the French seem never to tire) held forth. Athletic contests occupied a large share of attention and revealed a strange lack of familiarity with even such primary things as running and jumping. Yet there was an extraordinary zeal displayed and (to the American eye) an amusing self-consciousness and seriousness.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the morning I was attracted by a crowd in front of the town's theater. Pushing a way in, I found the place overflowing with boys from eight to fifteen. On the stage were arrayed what must have been the greater part of the dignitaries of the district—civil, military, and feminine. And they were "arrayed": each after his own manner, and for once the glory of the civilian eclipsed the glory of the soldier.

A fine-looking elderly gentleman read names rapidly from a paper, and apparently in response, clean, scrubbed little boys with big heads and sailor suits marched up a gangway onto the stage. There each in turn received effusive kisses from the gentlemen, and afterward stacks of paper-bound books tied up with bright red ribbon. The books seemed to be prizes of some kind, and a few of the little fellows came down with burdens almost as large as themselves.

In the evening there were more concerts, and a big dance in one of the squares—the inevitable Place de la Revolution. It was a colorful, clamorous affair. Chinese lanterns hung in the trees deloused the foliage with enchantment, while thousands of tiny cups of colored glass, full of flaming wax and attached to the surrounding buildings, cast their flicker of colored light over the swirling throng below. And swirling it was! There is a vim and zest about all these celebrations that exceeds anything America does on the Fourth.

And of course this *quatorze juillet* is different from the Fourth of July. It is the anniversary, not of a declaration of independence from a foreign country, but of a revolt against a form of government and a social régime. It celebrates not an accomplished fact, such as American independence, but an experiment. That experiment France has twice willingly abandoned, and its continuance is today opposed by an active party. The Royalists in France do not rejoice on July 14, and—strangely enough—many of the peasants support the nobles' party. For that reason Bastille Day represents a living cause to the townsman, and he celebrates it with whole-hearted fervor.

D. M. R.

## Editorial Notes

THE acquisition by the British Museum of some remarkable objects from the Chucuque region—a clearing in the dense jungle not far from the shore of the Bay of Panama—has called attention to some facts concerning the Indians living in this section which have never been known. It appears that this tribe is living in a manner to recall a time antecedent to the Stone Age. Some 6000 in number, the average height of the adults is four feet six inches, and all their belongings, whether for domestic or other purposes, are of wood or of bone, save for some pottery of the rudest kind that can be made by hand from clay. One of the crudely carved figures received by the British Museum resembled a person of the eighteenth century in a low, broad hat and a long coat—a fact which suggests that a missionary once found his way to the Chucuque!

WITH the reopening, as a clubhouse for the Loyal Order of Moose, of a former popular restaurant and cabaret in New York, which was padlocked for violations of the Volstead Law about a year ago, it is being demonstrated once more that such places can carry on without the help of liquor. The two upper floors of the former cabaret have been transformed into an auditorium and equipped with billiard tables and reading rooms, work having been rushed to make the clubhouse available for the international convention of Moose which is to be held in New York City the week of July 27. It might be considered significant that James J. Davis, the United States Secretary of Labor and a temperance man, has been chosen, as the director-general of the organization, to make the dedication address.